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# The People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

ONE PENNY. [Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.]

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THIRD EDITION.  
"THE PEOPLE" OFFICE.  
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(AUTER'S TELEGRAM.)  
**THE EMPEROR FREDERICK.**  
CHARLOTTENBURG, May 5, 11.10 a.m.—The Emperor again passed a tolerably good night, especially during the latter half of the time, when His Majesty enjoyed quiet and refreshing sleep.

A beautiful basket of flowers, consisting of dark-red and pink roses, lilies of the valley, and orchids was sent to the illustrious patient on Friday, and afforded him much pleasure. On the card attached to it were the words, in English, "With most humble and respectful greetings from some little girls at school at Berlin." There is again a good deal of talk about the Emperor's removing soon to his palace of Fredrichshafen, at Potsdam. He will certainly do so if the weather continues favourable. Meanwhile, preparations are being made for his taking regular outdoor exercise in Charlottenburg. A tent is being erected in a sheltered part of the park, and two pony carriages, or invalid chairs, have been specially constructed to convey him when required on these little excursions. They are well cushioned and lined with white silk, while an awning of green silk above the seat serves as a protection against draughts. Sir Morrell Mackenzie has ordered a new aluminium tube for the Emperor, which essentially differs from those hitherto employed, in that the shield is from three and a half inches to four inches long, that is to say, twice the usual length. By this arrangement almost all pressure is removed from the trachea.

(AUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

**GERMANY, ENGLAND, AND RUSSIA.**

VIENNA, May 3.—The Political Correspondence publishes a semi-official communication from Berlin, in which the writer, dwelling upon the disquieting character of General Bogdanovitch's reinstatement in the Russian service, points out that Germany's sympathies for Russia are decreasing in the same measure as they are increasing for England. The letter concludes as follows:—"Queen Victoria's visit to Berlin has worked wonders, and her Majesty's interview with the leading personages in the German capital have left a most favourable impression."

**CONFlict BETWEEN WHITES AND NEGROES.**

NEW YORK, May 3.—Intelligence from Lowndes, county Alabama, announces that a conflict has occurred there between the white and coloured populations, arising out of the recent lynching of a negro. Two whites were injured and two negroes are reported killed. Further trouble is apprehended, and the sheriff has requested that troops may be sent to the scene of the disturbance.

**PRINCE FERNAND'S TOUR.**

SOFIA, May 2.—Numerous telegrams have been received here reporting the enthusiastic reception given to Prince Ferdinand through his tour. His highness is expected to-day at Tirov, where he will spend the Easter festival (O.S.).

**THEFT OF FRENCH CARTRIDGES.**

PARIS, May 4.—The newspapers this morning state that nineteen cartridges of the new Lebel rifle have been stolen from the cartridge factory at Dousai, and that an inquiry has been instituted by the authorities.

**TURKEY AND GREECE.**

ATHENS, May 4.—Feridoun Bey, the Ottoman Minister here, has received a telegram from the Porte instructing him to remain at his post. On receipt of this despatch the Minister had an interview with M. Tricoupi, the Premier.

**PRESIDENT CARNOT.**

PARIS, May 4.—The Gaulois says that President Carnot will visit Lyons on his next tour in the provinces.

**THE OUTBREAK IN MACEDONIA.—SERIOUS CONFLICTS.**

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

VIENNA, May 4.—A telegram from Belgrade reports that in the districts of Villayet, Monastir, and Bitolja bloody conflicts have occurred between the Greek, Servian, and Turkish populations, and that in consequence of the disturbed state of the district the Porte has decided to at once despatch troops to the spot.

**CANADA AND THE FISHERIES QUESTION.**

(EXCHANGE COMPANY'S TELEGRAM).

OTTAWA, May 4.—It is semi-officially intimated that the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty by the United States will be followed by the exclusion of United States vessels from all the commercial privileges of Canada, whose ports will only give shelter to them in distress and for the purposes of obtaining wood and water or for repairs. They will, in fact, revert to their strict legal rights.

**MURDER OF A CHILD.**

At the Leeds Assizes on Friday, Mary Holliday, aged 30, was charged with the murder of her illegitimate female child, aged 5 years, at Wanswood, in the East Riding. The deceased, after being missing three weeks, was found by two anglers in the canal lock between Puddington and Driffield, and inquiries by the police led to the discovery that the prisoner was the mother of the deceased, who had lived with her grandmother, but had been removed by the prisoner under the pretence that she had found a good place for her. The prisoner afterwards gave contradictory accounts of the girl's whereabouts, and was consequently apprehended. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death.

**ASSAULTS ON SOLDIERS IN IRELAND.**

At Limerick Petty Sessions on Friday, a number of persons were proceeded against under the ordinary law and the Crimes Act for assaults committed on soldiers of the Derbyshire Regiment, the cause assigned for the offences being that the military, when on duty, sang "God Save the Queen" and "Rule Britannia" marching to barracks. The Mayor and the city magistrates dealt with the cases, and sentenced one man to two months' hard labour and seven days' hard labour on a second charge. Messrs. Warburton and Rolleston, resident magistrates, subsequently held a Crimes Act court, and sentenced two men, charged with a like offence, to two months' imprisonment each. Other cases were adjourned.

## THE CONFESSION OF THE ELTHAM MURDER.

The Sydney Daily Telegraph of March 21st has the following:—"Yesterday the man William Carroll (not Michael, as reported last week), who gave himself up to the police at Mortlake on Sunday week, stating that he committed a murder in England seventeen years ago, and who was sent to the reception-house for treatment as a lunatic, was brought up at the Central Police Court, when the charge of lunacy was withdrawn, and he was released. Almost immediately he was re-arrested, and charged with the murder to which he had confessed, and remanded without any evidence being taken. After describing the circumstances of the murder, the report proceeds:—'Some four years after the committal of the deed, a soldier gave himself up to the police in some part of Kent as being the murderer, but, after a full investigation of the man's story, which did not quite coincide with the facts of the murder, he was acquitted as a lunatic. From what can be gleaned that man and this Carroll are the same, though the latter makes no mention of it in his confession. Carroll states that he was in love with the girl, and they were sweethearts together, and one night, when the girl would not do something he wished, he made an appointment for the following evening, when he went to Eltham with the full intention of committing the deed. If that is true he must have purposely tried to place the deed to Pook's door, for the hammer was sworn to as having been bought by Pook. Carroll also states that he was in court during the whole of Pook's trial, but it is apparent to all that if this confession is true, some one residing in the vicinity must have known him by name, and probably have seen him with the girl, but neither fact, if facts they be, was mentioned at the trial or inquest. Nor have the many Woolwich people who are residing around Sydeny at the present time, and who distinctly remember the tragic occurrence, ever heard the name of Carroll in connection with the murdered girl. Now that Carroll has been officially found sane, the police will make the fullest inquiries into the murder.'

## THE LEA BRIDGE MYSTERY.

### Funeral of the Victim.

On Friday afternoon some excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Hemsworth-street, Hoxton, where Annie Smith, the principal in what is known as "The Lea Bridge Mystery," resided. There were several thousands of persons—chiefly women, and of the working class—in Hoxton-street and St. John-street-road, the two leading thoroughfares into which Hemsworth-street runs, some having waited fully an hour before the funeral cortège started for the cemetery.

Although they were of the poorer class very many of the women and girls had some token of mourning, crapes and bonnets being plentiful. The funeral arrangements were simple in the extreme, there being only a plain close hearse and two mourning coaches, each drawn by a pair of horses. As the sad procession moved off for Abney Park Cemetery, there were many indications of genuine grief, and not a few of the crowd followed the entire distance to the cemetery. A wreath was upon the coffin, and the inscription was, "Elizabeth Annie Smith, aged 25 years."

## THE GREENWAY BANK FAILURE.

### Surrender of the Chief Partners.

The chief partners in the late Greenway Bank—Messrs. Kolyne and George C. Greenway—against whom warrants upon charges of breaches of trust have been issued, gave themselves up to the police at Warwick on Friday morning. The warrants were read over to them and the prisoners were taken before the magistrates and remanded.

## LOSS OF A WHALER AND TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES.

The Cunard steamer Umbria, from New York, which arrived at Queenstown on Friday night, brings particulars of the total loss of the three-masted steam whaling schooner, New Bedford, having a crew of forty-five hands, which was crushed in the ice and founded on Santos on the morning of the 14th ult. Twenty-seven of those on board were lost, the remainder of the crew being rescued after fearful sufferings on the ice, and landed at North Head, Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland.

## THE MIDDLEMAN IN THE FRUIT TRADE.

A movement is on foot among the Kentish fruit growers to form themselves into local committees, to work with a central association, so that the sale of fruit may be effected by the central association, and thus do away with the middleman. By this means it is expected that growers will obtain far more satisfactory prices than hitherto.

## BURIED ALIVE FOR A FORTNIGHT.

Ditilleux, the unfortunate man who has been buried in a well at Sermaize for a fortnight, is still supposed to be alive, and the rescue party are working night and day. They hope to get through the rock on Saturday. Two days more might then be sufficient to complete their task. The use of dynamite, which was suggested at first, is considered dangerous.

## GAS EXPLOSION AT HAMPSTEAD.

A serious gas explosion occurred at a quarter past six o'clock on Friday morning at the Hare and Hounds Hotel, North End, Hampstead. The landlord, Mr. Samuel Henry Stuart, noticing a smell of gas, went to the first floor parlour, where he struck a match. A loud explosion followed. Mr. Stuart was thrown to the ground, and severely injured about the head, face, arms, and hands. Windows were also blown out, and other damage was done. Mr. Stuart has been attended by medical men, and lies in a serious condition.

## DAMAGES AGAINST THE MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY.

At the Leeds Assizes on Thursday afternoon, Mrs. Eland, the wife of a clotted cream merchant at Bradford, was awarded £350 for injuries received while travelling on the Midland Railway. The terms were agreed upon privately.

Frank Jonson, otherwise Pickford, a young clerk from Macclesfield, was charged at the Westminster Police Court on Friday with having obtained money by false representations from Lady Knutsford, Lady Ida Low, and Captain Selwyn, and was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Mr. H. R. Johnson gave the last of his quadrille class at the Stanley Hall, Junction-road, N. on Thursday night. A large company was present, and dancing was kept up until 1.30. Mr. Johnson announces an extra long night on the 24th inst., when a summer costume dance will take place at the same hall for his benefit.

## GOLD MINING IN WALES.

### Action by the Crown.

The Attorney-general on Friday moved, before Justice North, in the Chancery Division, on behalf of the Crown, to restrain Mr. William Pritchard Morgan from removing gold from the Swinfinnyad Mine, in Merionethshire. He said that no doubt Mr. Morgan had removed considerable quantities of gold from the mine without making any arrangement with the Crown. Mr. Morgan appeared in person, and said he wished to know under what statute he was to be restrained. Justice North said that would be a question for the trial. He granted an injunction until the trial of the action, restraining Mr. Morgan from removing gold from the mines, and said that if Mr. Morgan came to any arrangement with the Crown an application could be made to him to suspend the injunction.

A Chester telegram, received by the Exchange Telegraph Company, states that gold has been discovered at Festiniog, North Wales, which, on analysis, yields the splendid results of five ounces of gold to the ton. These further discoveries have created intense excitement.

## A TASTE FOR LODGING-HOUSE LIFE.

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, the coroner for the Eastern Division of Middlesex, held an inquiry on Friday, at the London Hospital, respecting the death of John Boyle, alias Benjamin Ryan, aged 40, a gentleman of considerable means, who was discovered lying in an unconscious condition outside a common lodging-house in Brick-lane, Spitalfields, on the 29th ult., and who died in the hospital. A witness who knew the deceased said that he lived at various common lodging-houses in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel and Aldgate. Some time ago he had a fortune left him. He belonged to a good family, his sisters occupying a large house in the West-end. When he wanted to see his friends he used to dress himself up stylishly and appear respectable. Death, it was found, was due to alcoholism accelerated by acute pneumonia. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

## A SOLICITOR CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

At the Mansion House Police Court on Friday, Edward William Parkes, solicitor, of Salter's Hall Court, was committed for trial upon a charge of forging and uttering entries in a pass book of the Bank of England. The estate to which the book related was found to show a deficiency of £10,000, and since his arrest the prisoner's affairs have gone into bankruptcy. His liabilities are stated at £100,000.

## EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF PERSONATION.

In the Queen's Bench Division on Friday, before Mr. Justice Grantham and a common jury, Mr. Thomas Mead, landlord of the Gun and Tent public-house, Fort-street, Spitalfields, sought to recover damages from Mr. William Glover, landlord of the Half-way public-house, Rotherhithe, for malicious prosecution. The defendant pleaded reasonable and probable cause. It was stated that in May last year the defendant called on the plaintiff and asked about the character of one Arthur Harrington, a barman, who had been in his service. The plaintiff gave the defendant a situation. The plaintiff gave Arthur Harrington a good character, and the defendant employed the man who had applied to him, but he did not answer to the character given. The defendant took proceedings against him by warrant for obtaining the situation by false pretences, and also proceedings against the plaintiff by summons for conspiring with the man to obtain the situation by false pretences. The charges were heard at the police court at Greenwich in June, when the man, whose real name was said to be Thomas Sudder, and who had been impersonating the real Arthur Harrington, was fined £10, with an alternative of imprisonment, while the charge against the plaintiff was dismissed. Hence the present action. The result of the trial was a verdict with judgment for the plaintiff for £200, with costs. Mr. Candy asked the learned judge to enter judgment for the defendant on the ground that there was no evidence of malice to go to the jury. His lordship declined to grant the application, but made a note of it, and it was understood that execution would be delayed for a time in view of an appeal.

## PROPOSED NEW TRAMWAYS.

The Unopposed Bill Committee of the House of Commons passed on Friday afternoon a bill which incorporates a company with powers to construct a line of tramways commencing in South-street, Greenwich, passing from thence in a south-westerly direction, along Lewisham-road, High-street, Lewisham, to its termination at a point in Lewisham, near the Broadway. Powers are also granted to the company to enter into agreement with the London Tramways Company for the working of the line.

## FAILURE OF A THEATRE LESSEE.

A petition was filed in the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, by Messrs. Parkinson and Hess, solicitors, on behalf of Mrs. Emily Mary Saker, lessee and manageress of the Alexandra Theatre, Lime-street, Liverpool, and residing at 44, Sefton-terrace, Princess-road. The liabilities are estimated to amount to between £5,000 and £6,000, and the assets to about £2,000. The debts are mainly owing in Liverpool, and the assets consist chiefly of theatre scenery, properties, and costumes. The registrar granted a receiving order. It may be mentioned that Mrs. Saker's solicitors endeavoured to arrange matters without having recourse to the Bankruptcy Court, but it was ultimately considered desirable to file a petition. The recent presentation to Mrs. Saker, having been placed in the hands of trustees, in accordance with the wishes of the subscribers, will not pass into the estate.

## SINGULAR DEATH AT POPLAR.

Information was given to the coroner's officer for Poplar on Thursday of the death of a labourer, named Albert Fennal, aged 20, residing at 40, Tucker-street, Canning Town. Deceased went to sleep on Wednesday by a coke fire on a piece of waste ground in the Barking-road, and was found later in the day lying on the fire. An inquest will be held.

Mrs. Emily Farlow, of Princess Anne, Mary-le-Bone, a young girl of 18, was admitted to a very old man. He is now dead—poisoned by a dose of strichnine. She has been found guilty of manslaughter.

"Swanky" is the title given to a certain beer brewed at Pittsburg. It contains only 2½ per cent. of alcohol. It thus meets one of the restrictions of the Brooks law, and has been sanctioned by the local courts.

## THE WAR OFFICE AND THE SUPPLY OF HORSES.

The War Office have issued a circular inviting owners of twenty horses and upwards within the metropolitan area to register such a number of horses as they would be prepared to sell to the Government on the occasion of a great national emergency. Ten shillings per horse registered will be paid annually as retaining fee. Only serviceable horses of from 4 to 10 years of age and from 15 to 16. 2 m. high will be registered. Officers appointed by the Secretary of State will inspect the class of horse owners propose to register on their premises at least once a year, after which the final agreement will be made as to price with the proprietors. The Government are prepared to agree to pay in case of taking the animals a price which would represent (a) what it would cost to replace them, (b) the estimated loss which might accrue pending their being replaced. As it is evident that the amount of (a) and (b) above would vary in proportion to the number of horses required by the Government, the price to be agreed upon should, it is considered, be based on a sliding scale. The following particulars should be given by owners of horses:—(1) The number of horses of the description defined they are prepared to hold at the disposal of the Government in the event of their being required under an emergency; (2) The price per horse they consider should be given by the Government in the event of their horses being impressed; (3) if a quarter of the registered number be taken; (4) if one half be taken; (5) if three-quarters be taken; (6) if the whole be taken. Varying rates may be named where owners have more than one class in possession. Forms of application can be obtained from Major-General F. G. Ravenhill, inspector-general, remounts, 69, Spring Gardens, S.W.

## THE POLICE JUSTIFIED.

The further hearing of the charge of drunkenness preferred by Police-constable Le Duc against Emily James, a married woman, was resumed at West Ham Police Court on Thursday. The case was adjourned for the production of further evidence, in consequence of serious allegations by James against the police. She stated that two black men accused her of theft. She was taken to the police station by Le Duc, but the black men refused to charge her. A policeman then, she alleged, said, "Charge her with drunkenness," and that charge was taken. She was stripped of her clothes, she added, and kept in a cell in a nude condition till morning, when she was liberated. Her appeals for the attendance of a doctor were disregarded. The accusations were denied by the police, and the constable now entered the box and swore positively that the woman was drunk when he apprehended her, and that she tore all her things off herself. Inspector Cummings, who was at the station when the accused was taken there, corroborated the constable's statement, as did also Sergeant Walsh and Mary Ann Clark, a female searcher. Ultimately Mr. Baggalay, who said he had no doubt the accused was very drunk, fined the defendant 5s. and 10s. costs. Mr. Baggalay added that he considered the police perfectly right in all they did.

## THE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS INQUIRY.

## OUR LITERARY GALLERY.

## AN UNDERGROUND PERIL.

By JOSEPH KNIGHT.

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In modern days the life of the journalist is, perhaps, the most adventurous that a man can easily adopt. At a time when the reporter accompanies most armies of invasion or defence, exposing himself to each peril that is supposed to be the exclusive property of the soldier, braving bullets in the skirmish, fever in the jungle, and starvation in the desert, and when forces for purposes of exploration or of relief are headed by writers, it is useless to talk about journalistic work as a necessarily peaceful and unadventurous occupation. Such, however, it has proved to me, who began, in a small way, to write for newspapers before Dr. Russell had headed the brilliant company of war correspondents. To the war correspondent the record of danger I have to tell will appear too trivial for narration. In an ascent of the Nile, or a passage through the Khyber, a score such incidents might occur, and scarcely be regarded as worth turning into "copy."

"Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits," remonstrated Valentine with his "loving Proteus." The wolf whom the backwoodsman scares away with a brand from the fire, regarding him as not worth powder and shot, is "a fearful wild fowl" to the European, and to one who, like myself, has lived long enough in cities to be not absolutely and unhesitatingly at his ease in a field full of skittish cows, my experiences seem worthy of record. It is a known, if cynical, axiom that "familiarity breeds contempt" in the case of dangers as of acquaintances, and the little peril through which I passed being in my experience unique, I set some store by it.

Adventure or no adventure, however, it can scarcely be said to belong to my journalistic life which, except in an amateur fashion, had not then begun.

The only real and grave danger of my press life I tell in a preliminary paragraph, not on account of any special interest I suppose it to possess, but that it may serve as a warning to others. A good many years ago there was on my desk an ordinary inkstand, with holes to hold the pens, of which I kept half a dozen in readiness, with the metal points downwards, but the sufficiently sharp wooden points in the air. Stooping sideways suddenly and thoughtlessly to pick off the door a paper that had fallen, I brought the centre of my eyeball upon one of these points. I am long in the arm, and consequently escaped with an eye bruised and inflamed. Had I stooped lower, I should have broken the eyeball to pieces if I had not driven the wood into my brain. Since that time I have had no upright points on my desk or table, and I counsel my readers to learn the lesson.

My early life was spent in Leeds, in which town though I come of a Border stock, I was born. Posterity, I fear, will, like to reader, and, I think, a moderately interested in this information. Not a very picturesque, comely, attractive, or, I think, I will say enlightened town, is this smoky, grimy, gaunt capital of the woollen trade. I own, however, to a sneaking likin for it, though it has treated me shamefully. I will take the reader into my confidence in this matter, though to do so is to distress. I love digressions in themselves, and without their aid I scarcely see how I am to fill out the space allotted me. Last year I wrote a book. It was a very little one, as was pleased on behalf of her baby by the wet nurse of Midshipman Easy, and it was—really not—a bad one. It was a biography, and, with the exception of one super-sensitive and aesthetic scribe who, in a periodical in which I had written continuously before he developed from a very unmistakable chrysalis into a somewhat dubious butterfly, had magnificently, if somewhat incoherently, reprimanded me for trespassing on ground that he amiably, if gratuitously, elected to consider his own—my brethren of the press at home and in the country were lenient, not to say laudatory, in the verdicts they passed. After a long absence I revisited Leeds and its twin sister Bradford—twin in sootiness though decidedly behindhand in that it cannot boast as its representative of a scion of the "grand old" house of Gladstone. With becoming modesty, I referred in company, casually, of course, to my little brochure. I think, even, I spoke about sending a large paper copy to one or two of my friends. At this suggestion gloom settled upon the company. The more timid arose and found it "settling late," the two or three who stayed assumed expressions suitable to men who had heard an irreverent joke in a convivial. It was some time before I could read this riddle. Subsequently, however, I learned that the two great papers of Leeds and Bradford—the dear "footing" (excuse irreverence that is half affection) old Mercury, that fifty years ago took theatrical advertisements, but would not notice theatres, they were so wicked, and, as it seemed, inevitable death. Our carriage was next the engine, and the stoker, feeling his way, crossed from the engine and entered it. He might as well die in light, companionship, and comparative comfort as on the cold, dark, useless engine, whose fires were, of course, extinct. I sought some comfort from him, but none was to be got. "There isn't a chance for us, master," he said, "we're just drowned (drowned) like rotten rats in a hole (hole)." The lady who was with us paid no heed to anything, but swayed backwards and forwards with a feeble moaning. So we sat, the four of us, silent and thinking over the doom we had incurred. I had no sense of great cruelty or wrong. Unlike those with me, I had realised the danger from the first, and might, if I had chosen, have avoided it. How little a matter, after all, was it to sacrifice life in a great cause or for a being one loved. I had given mine for mere conventional politeness. Still, I could not have done otherwise, but I had had and neglected my chance of safety.

A ray of hope, at length, broke upon us. The waters had ceased to mount. Of that there could be no doubt. We watched eagerly. They began even to recede. I have no wish to make a long story out of this, and will hasten to the end. Our friend the stoker rejoined the driver, who had remained on his engine. After a time we began to move, not forward, but back. Slowly, much more slowly than before, with many jars and stoppages, we retraced our way in a state of agonising suspense, until, after a couple of hours, we reached the portal by which we had entered—reached, but could not pass. Outside the tunnel was a scene of desolation and ruin, the extent of which we did not at first realise. Within the tunnel, where tarred sleepers and patent couplers had been used, the rails were intact. We had thus been driven downhill by the force of the water, our progress being regulated by the breaks. Outside the tunnel, between the two embankments, the line was torn up; where it debouched into the valley and approached the fine viaduct, which was a boast of the company, the whole of it was washed away, half a mile or so having fallen into the valley. For the passengers, meanwhile, planks were procured and put from the embankment onto the last carriage. Feeling our way along the footboards, and directed by the guards or other railway servants, one and all had to proceed to the last carriage, and then "walk the plank," not exactly as sailors understand the word, but in sufficiently dreary fashion. We then climbed, on hands and knees, the steep clay embankment, crossed over the tunnel, and proceeded down the other side, accompanied by torrents of water, absolute mountain streams, into one of which I fell, with no perceptible addition of discomfort, since I could not be wetter. At last the muddiest, most drenched, and disreputable procession ever seen reached the station and took refuge in the adjacent inn. Thankful were all for safety. Most took the circuitous line by Harrogate and Thorp Arch, and so round by Church Fenton to Leeds. My companions had had enough, however, of railways, and when the rain ceased we went by vehicle to our homes.

It is but justice to say that this incident, which is told as truthfully as lapse of time and memory permit, was used, with my full permission, by my kind and valued friend Lady Duffus Hardy, in one of the slopes of Helvellyn. In one or other of the places mentioned my summer holiday used to be spent. I was at school at Bramham, which is but a couple of miles or so from Thorp Arch. Once I tenanted for a couple of months a house in the very woods of Bolton, just above the Strid. The occupancy of this meant possession of a key to the woods, and the privilege of rambling through them on the days on which they were shut to the noisy, coarse, vulgar, rowdy, but hearty and good-natured trippers from the manufacturing towns. More frequently Ilkley, which not all the austerities of adjacent Ben Rhydding, with its hydropathic cult, can whollyadden, was the chosen spot. In Ilkley, on or by the spot quaintly named "The Cow Pastures," my eldest girl was christened.

She was staying with her mother for the summer, and I who had in Leeds an occupation

that I could not entirely neglect, though I went pretty near so doing, used to go down at frequent intervals for a few days. Very naturally, I went to the christening of my child, which took place in Ilkley parish church. I took with me and brought back with me, though not, as will be seen, without some difficulty, a lady and gentleman who, on this occasion, undertook sponsorial duties. The christening over and a modest luncheon consumed, we returned in a hired fly to Arthington Station, where we met the train from Harrogate to Leeds. At this time, thirty years ago, the railway line up Wharfedale had not even been contemplated. During luncheon the sky had become overcast, growls of thunder had rolled menacingly in the distance, and there was every prospect of a storm. Our driver was accordingly hurried, and before the rain began we started. Well for us, in a sense, was it that we did so. After passing Burley, where dwelt poor brave W. E. Forster, whose unfinishing courage and patriotism we now miss, and Otley, near where, at Farnley, Mr. Fawkes keeps his splendid "Turners," the rain came down. I have seen some sub-tropical downpours, but such rain as this I have never seen. The April trees groaned and bent beneath it, and the road was ploshed and tormented into a slough. Through all, however, our Jehu piloted us, and we arrived half an hour before our time at the station. We were the last to reach it. Within five minutes the road was not to be told from the river. It was impassable along almost its entire length, and portions of it were washed entirely away into the fields adjacent. Immediately upon leaving Arthington the railway line passes into the Bramhope Tunnel, one of the longest tunnels in the kingdom. Now I possessed the disagreeable knowledge that this tunnel, which passed close by—I believe, under—a reservoir had an evil reputation. It was then said to have been condemned as unsafe. A water-pontoon such as had passed over the district was certain to test it to the utmost. A conversation with the station authorities had little effect in calming my fears. "We are telegraphing constantly through the tunnel," said the station-master, "and if we hear of an obstruction the train will, of course, not be sent." "We're all right if t' tunnel holds." "You are all right if the tunnel holds," i.e., does not give way, was the answer of a porter, delivered in the broad, roughly musical vernacular of my native county.

Fresh from these conversations, I spoke to my companions concerning the perils of the journey. Anything rather than successful were my efforts to enlighten them as to the risk they ran. To most of the graces and charms of her sex, my female charge added a determinedness of resolution and a love for her own way that were individual possessions rather than attributes of her sex. "Pray do not let me take you; there is no reason why you should not stay or take the other route," said she; "but my husband is waiting for me at the Leazes Station, and I shall certainly go." If she went, I, in whose care she was, must needs accompany her. Backing out of the situation was impossible, inconceivable even. Punctual to time, the engine drew up, the drenching rain still falling. We entered a first-class middle compartment in the front of the train, which had no sooner received us than it moved off. A few hundred yards—somethings, at least, short of a mile—brought us to the tunnel, which has or had a pretty steep ascent to the other end. Down this the water was pouring with the velocity of a mill-race sufficient to impede the progress of the train, which slowly entered through the gloomy portal. Slowly, slower yet, we progressed, and after what seemed an interminable space, we passed the last of the four or five, I forget which, shafts that let in light and air. So slow was our progress. I could count mechanically the stones in the structure of the tunnel. Once when nearing the farther end we heard the loud "schwisch" of a torrent pouring through the roof upon the carriages. Our party had ceased to speak, our attention being concentrated on the train that, borne back by the opposing rush, crawled feebly onwards. I opened the window and leaned out. I saw the crepuscular light as we gradually approached the end of the tunnel, and, at last, I could see out and notice on the top of the embankment outside one of the ugly black stone hovels that disfigure this part of the country. Five minutes more and we should be out of danger. My anxiety began to abate, and I was on the point of thanking God for safety. At this moment the arch through which I was gazing disappeared, swallowed up in darkness. Had I barely time to pull in my head and say, "My God! it has come!" when, with an appalling roar, the water burst upon us. Before the terrible impact the train staggered and receded. A moment more and the mounting waters poured into the carriage. Then rose from behind us a long wail, the like of which I have never heard, and have no wish to hear again, the cry of some scores of human beings in fear of sudden, unexpected, and, as it seemed, inevitable death. Our carriage was next the engine, and the stoker, feeling his way, crossed from the engine and entered it. He might as well die in light, companionship, and comparative comfort as on the cold, dark, useless engine, whose fires were, of course, extinct. I sought some comfort from him, but none was to be got. "There isn't a chance for us, master," he said, "we're just drowned (drowned) like rotten rats in a hole (hole)." The lady who was with us paid no heed to anything, but swayed backwards and forwards with a feeble moaning. So we sat, the four of us, silent and thinking over the doom we had incurred. I had no sense of great cruelty or wrong. Unlike those with me, I had realised the danger from the first, and might, if I had chosen, have avoided it. How little a matter, after all, was it to sacrifice life in a great cause or for a being one loved. I had given mine for mere conventional politeness. Still, I could not have done otherwise, but I had had and neglected my chance of safety.

A ray of hope, at length, broke upon us. The waters had ceased to mount. Of that there could be no doubt. We watched eagerly. They began even to recede. I have no wish to make a long story out of this, and will hasten to the end. Our friend the stoker rejoined the driver, who had remained on his engine. After a time we began to move, not forward, but back. Slowly, much more slowly than before, with many jars and stoppages, we retraced our way in a state of agonising suspense, until, after a couple of hours, we reached the portal by which we had entered—reached, but could not pass. Outside the tunnel was a scene of desolation and ruin, the extent of which we did not at first realise. Within the tunnel, where tarred sleepers and patent couplers had been used, the rails were intact. We had thus been driven downhill by the force of the water, our progress being regulated by the breaks. Outside the tunnel, between the two embankments, the line was torn up; where it debouched into the valley and approached the fine viaduct, which was a boast of the company, the whole of it was washed away, half a mile or so having fallen into the valley. For the passengers, meanwhile, planks were procured and put from the embankment onto the last carriage. Feeling our way along the footboards, and directed by the guards or other railway servants, one and all had to proceed to the last carriage, and then "walk the plank," not exactly as sailors understand the word, but in sufficiently dreary fashion. We then climbed, on hands and knees, the steep clay embankment, crossed over the tunnel, and proceeded down the other side, accompanied by torrents of water, absolute mountain streams, into one of which I fell, with no perceptible addition of discomfort, since I could not be wetter. At last the muddiest, most drenched, and disreputable procession ever seen reached the station and took refuge in the adjacent inn. Thankful were all for safety. Most took the circuitous line by Harrogate and Thorp Arch, and so round by Church Fenton to Leeds. My companions had had enough, however, of railways, and when the rain ceased we went by vehicle to our homes.

It is but justice to say that this incident, which is told as truthfully as lapse of time and memory permit, was used, with my full permission, by my kind and valued friend Lady Duffus Hardy, in one of the slopes of Helvellyn. In one or other of the places mentioned my summer holiday used to be spent. I was at school at Bramham, which is but a couple of miles or so from Thorp Arch. Once I tenanted for a couple of months a house in the very woods of Bolton, just above the Strid. The occupancy of this meant possession of a key to the woods, and the privilege of rambling through them on the days on which they were shut to the noisy, coarse, vulgar, rowdy, but hearty and good-natured trippers from the manufacturing towns. More frequently Ilkley, which not all the austerities of adjacent Ben Rhydding, with its hydropathic cult, can whollyadden, was the chosen spot. In Ilkley, on or by the spot quaintly named "The Cow Pastures," my eldest girl was christened.

She was staying with her mother for the summer, and I who had in Leeds an occupation

of her delightful novels. Romance was, however, substituted for prose, if truthful, surroundings, and the imminent peril became the means of opening to two youthful hearts the knowledge of the love they bore each other.

The sketch on view in our Gallery next week will be "A GIFT FROM ALLAH," by D. CHAMBERS MURRAY.

## A RECORD OF CRIME AND VIOLENCE.

## Bursting a Woman's Eye.

At Nottingham, George Walsh was committed for trial, charged with unlawfully wounding Mary Ann Makin with intent. On Saturday April 1st, a quarrel took place after the drinking of some rum. Makin and Walsh's paramour had a fight in a common lodging-house, and Makin hit prisoner several times in the face. While Makin was out of the room Walsh threatened to blind her, and when she returned he delivered her a violent downward blow, bursting the left eye-ball, and completely destroying the sight.

## Murder and Attempted Suicide.

As a constable was passing along Poulteney-street, Wolverhampton, he found a young man, Ernest Harper, aged 21 years, lying outside the premises of his father, a publican, having evidently jumped from the bed-room window. He had sustained serious injuries. On the bed-room being entered his brother Thomas was found quite dead, with his throat cut, having evidently been murdered. Ernest was removed to the hospital. It transpired that Ernest had led a seafaring life, and had appeared strange in his manner. He rose early, obtained a carving-knife, and returning to the bed-room cut his brother Thomas's throat, causing instant death. He then attacked his brother John, who called the father. On the latter's approach the murderer jumped from the spiked railings below, and fell out one eye. He was severely but not mortally injured. He had been a sailor about six years, and since his return home he had been somewhat reserved in his manner, but he and Thomas were apparently on friendly terms. It is thought he was seized with a fit of insanity.

## Alleged Attempt to Drown a Sweetheart.

At the Manchester Police Court, William Walsh, a labourer, of Chorlton-upon-Medlock, was charged with the attempted murder of Winifred Higgins. The evidence of the girl showed that the prisoner had been "keeping company" with her since the New Year. She met him by appointment on Sunday night about nine o'clock at her sister's house. They had some drink there, and after leaving her sister's they went into a beerhouse, and then went for a long walk among some fields. About three o'clock in the morning she found herself with him in Burton-street, London-road, near to where she lived. She expressed a distaste to go home at that hour, and they had some words as they walked along. On arriving at the bridge which spans the River Medlock the prisoner suddenly caught hold of her round the waist, lifted her over the bridge, and let her drop into the water beneath. The water, though 30ft. below the top of the bridge, was only 18in. deep, and her screams of "God save me" attracted the attention of Police-constable Cooper and a man named Merton. By means of a ladder the officers got the girl out of the water. The prisoner's cross-examination of the prosecutrix was to the effect that he left her long before three o'clock, and that he was in bed at the time when she was found. He was remanded for further inquiries.

## A Cheshire Love Tragedy.

Samuel Shaw, a dwarf, was charged at Sandbach, with attempting to murder Mary Goodier, at Holme's Chapel, and also with attempting to commit suicide. The evidence showed that the prosecutrix and the prisoner had been keeping company for fifteen years. In July last she wished to terminate the engagement. She had some money left her, and the prisoner had no work. The prisoner refused to break off the engagement, and in a letter, said, "Revenge is sweet." He went to her place of service on the 29th of February, and asked the prosecutrix if she still wished to cut him. She said that she did. The prisoner pulled a revolver from his pocket, and shot her in the side and arm. He then discharged another barrel in his own mouth. For a time he lay in a precarious condition. The prisoner questioned the prosecutrix as to whether she told him to discontinue his visits, and she said she wrote to him to that effect. He was committed for trial.

## Attempted Murder at Lincoln.

At the Lincoln City Police Court, a labourer, named James Carter, was charged with a deliberate attempt to murder his sister-in-law. Carter had only been in the city a few months, and he had been living in Coulthill-street, Canwick-road, with his parents. During this short time, however, there was reason to suspect that an improper intimacy existed between him and Helena Carter, the wife of a younger brother, and it was found that they had lived together. Saturday night was the last night of Lincoln Pleasure Fair, and there was an immense number of visitors in the city. It would appear that Mrs. Carter had been invited by her husband to go with him to the fair, but she declined, saying she had promised to meet a friend. Her husband, therefore, went without her, and she subsequently met the prisoner Carter, and went with him for a walk in the Yarborough road, the opposite side of the city to where the pleasure fair was held. On returning, Carter and the woman proceeded along Victoria-terrace, and there, it is stated, he urged her to go and live with him again. She appears to have refused to accede to this request, and he then pulled out of his pocket a razor, which he had previously taken from his father's house in the afternoon, and deliberately cut her throat in the street. The crowd quickly gathered, and the unfortunate woman was conveyed with all speed to the county hospital, where the large gash in her throat was promptly attended to. After cutting the woman's throat Carter appears to have walked straight down to his father's house, where he informed his parents what he had done, and announced that it was his intention to give himself up to the police. He then left the house and returned to the place where he had cut the woman's throat and stood amongst the crowd whilst she was being placed in a cab. Before this the poor creature had fallen into the arms of a woman, and was carried into a public-house. A cloth was tied round her neck, and being unable to speak, she motioned for writing materials. On being supplied she was held up by the landlord, and wrote: "Fash a doctor; it is James Carter; he wanted me to leave my husband—my baby." The prisoner subsequently absconded, but was apprehended at Saxby, a village about six miles away. He was remanded.

## SAVAGE TREATMENT OF A CHILD.

John and Emma Welsh are on Thursday committed for trial by the Liverpool magistrates charged with cruelly ill-using the daughter of the male and the step-daughter of the female prisoner, and causing grievous bodily harm. The evidence given was that the girl, who was under 16, had been so cruelly and systematically ill-used that her health and intellect had been permanently impaired. They half starved her, dreadfully beat her, and the woman had burned her several times with hot poker.

Every man or woman suffering from any form of nervous prostration, loss of memory, or functional disorder, should stand at once for "Electrotherapy"; or, Harness's Guide to Health" (completely illustrated). It will cost you nothing, and after perusal of the astounding facts it will bring to your notice, you should be persuaded to stop physician and visit the electrician. You will then be relieved of all your trouble, and will be able to live a normal, healthy life. Address: Mr. C. B. Harness, Consulting Electrician to The Medical Battery Company, Limited, 24, Oxford-street, London. (corner of Rathbone-place).—(Adv.)

## FATAL BRAWL AT STRATFORD.

At the Engineers' Arms, Stratford New Town, on Wednesday, Mr. C. C. Lewis held an inquest on the body of Robert Marjoram, aged 40, a tool smith, employed at the G.E.E. Works, who is alleged to have died from the effects of injuries received on the night of the 25th ult. A man named Cook is now under remand at West Ham Police Court, charged with being concerned, with a man named Coates, in causing the death of Marjoram.—It appears from the evidence that at about three o'clock on Saturday last, the deceased went into the Boar's Head, Maryland-road, Stratford, and met Cook and Coates. A quarrel occurred between the three. Soon afterwards deceased left the house, followed by Cook and Coates. Words followed outside, and Coates is alleged to have taken off his coat and struck Marjoram in the mouth. It appears from the evidence that at about three o'clock on Saturday last, the deceased went into the Boar's Head, Maryland-road, Stratford, and met Cook and Coates. A quarrel occurred between the three. Soon afterwards deceased left the house, followed by Cook and Coates. Words followed outside, and Coates is alleged to have taken off his coat and struck Marjoram in the mouth. It appears from the evidence that at about three o'clock on Saturday last, the deceased went into the Boar's Head, Maryland-road, Stratford, and met Cook and Coates. A quarrel occurred between the three. Soon afterwards deceased left the house, followed by Cook and Coates. Words followed outside, and Coates is alleged to have taken off his coat and struck Marjoram in the mouth. It appears from the evidence that at about three o'clock on Saturday last, the deceased went into the Boar's Head, Maryland-road, Stratford, and met Cook and Coates. A quarrel occurred between the three. Soon afterwards deceased left the house, followed by Cook and Coates. Words followed outside, and Coates is alleged to have taken off his coat and struck Marjoram in the mouth. It appears from the evidence that at about three o'clock on Saturday last, the deceased went into the Boar's Head, Maryland-road, Stratford, and met Cook and Coates. A quarrel occurred between the three. Soon afterwards deceased left the house, followed by Cook and Coates. Words followed outside, and Coates is alleged to have taken off his coat and struck Marjoram in the mouth. It appears from the evidence that at about three o'clock on Saturday last, the deceased went into the Boar's Head, Maryland-road, Stratford, and met Cook and Coates. A quarrel occurred between the three. Soon afterwards deceased left the house, followed by Cook and Coates. Words followed outside, and Coates is alleged to have taken off his coat and struck Marjoram in the mouth. It appears from the evidence that at about three o'clock on Saturday last, the deceased went into the Boar's Head, Maryland-road, Stratford, and met Cook and

## THROUGH THE LONG NIGHT.

BY MRS. LYNN LINTON.

AUTHOR OF "PATRICIA KENRICK," "THE ATONEMENT OF LEAH DUNDAS," "PASTON CAREW," &c., &c.

### BOOK THE SECOND.

#### CHAPTER XII.

##### THE GRAND COUP.

"At Yokohama, of fever, Charles, the only son of the Rev. James Osborne, late vicar of Kings' house." This was the announcement in the Times which Mrs. Clanricarde read first—Mr. Clanricarde having taken the whole inside, telegrams, leading articles, and the money market, leaving to his wife the advertisements and the "dead and alive." This was almost the only privilege of his sex which that unlucky George dared to claim. For all the rest his wife came first, and her will ruled where his yielded.

Mrs. Clanricarde read the announcement without the quivering of a muscle or the turning of a hair. She read it, indeed, as if she had expected it, and looked over the top of the page at her daughter, speculating on her reception of the thunderbolt which neither surprised nor shocked herself. Estelle was eating her luncheon, ignorant of and not foreseeing the blow that was to fall. No presentiment warned her now, nor had any foreshadowed her coming sorrow. The Psychical Society would have made nothing of her. She had had no dream of Charlie—pale, tearful, looking at her with eyes full of a mournful farewell—no vision had passed before her, halting for a moment to fill her heart with the pain and terror of love—no voice calling her name in the dear accents so well known had sounded in her ear—no dog had howled in warning—no owl had hooted ghastly presage. Full of sorrow and pity for this illness which had struck down her beloved, she had also the buoyant belief of youth, and felt sure that he would recover. For to love, life is immortality, and the beloved cannot die.

At this moment she was not thinking of anything very definitely. She was only dumbly conscious, as always now, of Anthony Harford and her ever-increasing difficulties himward. She knew that the net was drawing daily tighter and closer around her; and that the repelling power she had over him—almost like a mesmeric power—would one day be broken through to her dread and danger. She was conscious that she would have at last to hear what she had so long restrained. Yet she meant to make a good fight of it, and to appeal to his generosity as she had already appealed to Caleb Stagg's. But she was more than doubtful of the result. The masterful will and hard-mouthed resoluteness of Anthony made a man of a very different mould from Caleb Stagg in his lowly humility and tender self-abnegation. Anthony would marry the woman he fancied, however reluctant she might be, supremely confident that he could distance every other rival, and wipe out every other thought or affection when once he had her as his own and could woo her as he would. He was a man who owned no superior, and whose master had yet to be born. What he set his hand to do that would he eventually accomplish—the most formidable obstacles counting no more than so many straws in his way. And a woman's love ranked with the rest. Whatever moments of depression and doubt he might have, the central thread remained unbroken—the woman he loved he would have, and the woman he had should love him.

All this Estelle felt rather than formalized. Still, she meant to make a good fight of it. And perhaps she would, after all, succeed. How could a man marry a girl whose love was another's, and who said frankly she could never love him and would always hate him if even he took her by force? He could not! To Estelle the very idea was sacrilege; and Anthony Harford, though self-willed, was not sacrilegious. Yet even if he were, and even if he should insist on this crime, there was always one door left open—the could run away. She had money, got in a mysterious manner, and really Charlie's, not hers. That did not much matter. The tie between them was so intimate—their lives were so thoroughly fused together—that no shame attached to her using his money for her own preservation from an unhappy marriage. Bank notes, crisp and clean, sent, he never knew nor could discover by whom, came two or three times a year to him. They were addressed to the Post Office, Kinghouse, and their receipt was given in the Times under the initials "C.O." When Charlie went to London the letters were forwarded to him in due course from the office. When he went abroad, he empowered Estelle to receive them and to keep the monies as a future provision for themselves. She had done so; and she had sent the acknowledgments to the paper as she had been instructed. And now she had close on a hundred pounds, which would help her to the maintenance of her integrity if pushed to the last resource. It would be a desperate step to take; and she trembled when she thought of it, as she often did, realising the shame and scandal and disgrace of her plight, and the blow it would be to her mother. But if needs must, she would. She would do anything rather than marry Anthony Harford, with Charlie at Yokohama, looking across the seas, trusting in her constancy, and waiting for renewed health to embark and claim her. She would feel herself guilty of a shameful crime were she to marry another while her own true love and promised husband lived. Not all the vows said before the altar—not all the blessings pronounced by the priest—or the iron links forged by the law and recognised by society, could make her feel other than an adulteress were she to yield herself to insistence. Her mother's or Anthony Harford's. She was Charlie's and none other's; and during his life no other man should own her.

If she was thinking at all, she was thinking all this, but she was feeling rather than thinking, and quietly eating her somewhat slender luncheon—as we all must eat, poor slaves of matter as we are, let what will betide!

Still holding the paper in her hand, Mrs. Clanricarde called Estelle to come with her into the drawing-room. She had put on a mask of sorrow, and the girl saw that something was amiss. Her mind swept rapidly round the narrow circle of distant friends, but the very immensity of her fear excluded the worst for Charlie. Love deals so gently with suspicion in all its forms! When a friend hints at a fault, you do not suppose a crime; when a child falls ill, the mother does not foresee death. Were it otherwise, love would be a burden too great to be borne, and the heart would be crushed beneath its weight.

"My dear, I have had bad news for you," began Mrs. Clanricarde, with great tenderness and sympathy of voice and manner.

"What is it, mother?" asked Estelle, her soft eyes opened wide and dark at the sunless night.

"You must be brave, my dear," she returned.

"It will be a heavy blow to you. Poor Charlie!"

"What is it, mother?" asked Estelle again, with preternatural calmness. She seemed as if struck to stone, pale and rigid as a statue.

"Ah, poor boy! I can realise his goodness now!" I am so grieved for him and for you, my dear," said Mrs. Clanricarde softly. She pressed her handkerchief to her eyes.

"Mother, what is it?" repeated Estelle with the strange sternness of great and sudden fear.

She laid her hand on her mother's arm and unconsciously gripped it till she nearly caused her to shriek for pain.

"He is gone, dear!" said Mrs. Clanricarde; "gone home to heaven, where he will never suffer more!"

"It is not true!" said Estelle. "He could not have died without coming to tell us. He would not!"

Her mother gave her the paper.

"Here is the announcement," she said. "I know no more than you."

Estelle looked at it. Her large eyes were opened wide, her lips were parched, her brain was all confused and as if on fire. The letters seemed to form themselves into individual and

living creatures, which had each its own physiognomy; and then they were—"At Yokohama, of fever, Charles, the only son of the Rev. James Osborne, late vicar of King's house." It was a kind of dirge or chant which seemed to fill all space with sound, flowing out from that point where the letters turned to living creatures on the paper, showing to her eyes what the bells sounded to her ears. There was not a tear, not a sob, not a sigh—only this dry, wide-eyed statuette horror of attention, like one looking into the grave of the beloved.

Her mother spoke to her; she did not hear. She put her arm round the stiffened shoulders; she did not feel.

"Estelle! Estelle!" she said; "speak to me, dear. Estelle, my child, speak!"

The girl looked at her mother at first as if she did not know her; then she shuddered and pushed that mother from her with a movement of irreparable horror.

"Let me go!" she said hoarsely. "I must be alone. Let me go, mother. I cannot bear it!"

"Kiss me before you go," said Mrs. Clanricarde, who was really frightened.

"Kiss you!" said Estelle. "No; you are his murderer! I will never kiss you again!"

For the moment she was in truth and in deed absolutely mad.

"Good God! have I gone too far?" thought Mrs. Clanricarde. "Is her brain really turned?"

With a strange gesture and a face that had only her features but none of her natural expression, the girl turned from the room and went upstairs to her own, where she double-locked the door and shut herself in with her sorrow and despair. All that day she remained invisible; would not open the door, nor come down stairs; would not eat; would scarcely answer when they knocked—sitting there in a kind of trance wherein her soul went down into the grave. Her mother's prayers went for nothing; she returned only short monosyllables in reply—monosyllables which would have been fierce had they not been so dry and dead. To her father her tone was somewhat softer. He was free from blood-guiltiness, and had not helped in the murder of her beloved. His voice did not irritate her nerves nor penetrate into her wound, nor did it sound as if rejoicing over the death of him who was as Baldur, the Sun-god, or as Adonis was to Venus. She could endure his voice; but her mother's was like poison in her veins and madness to her whole being. At last Mrs. Clanricarde, whose compassion was at all times but a rather shallow stream, tired of this dumb strife and mute rebellion, peremptorily commanded her to open the door and see her and speak to her. And Estelle, overcome by the force of habit, did as she was told, and let her mother enter.

Mrs. Clanricarde gave a little cry when she saw her daughter. From two o'clock until now, ten, she had changed almost as if she had been transformed. All the tender, supple, timid grace had gone out of her face and figure. There was no shyness in her eyes, no love upon her lips, no line of yielding, of sympathy, of girlish love, of womanly softness left in her. She looked like a modern Medusa, ready with her stony eyes to stone all those who looked on her. No tears were in her eyes, and none had been. Her parted lips were as dry and as pathetic as the Cenotaph's, but they were less loving. She was as one dead while living; or, if she showed anything at all, it was just so much of the passion of resentment as made her a woman and not a curious bit of vital mechanism.

"My dear child! my Estelle!" cried Mrs. Clanricarde, sincerely shocked and stirred.

"What do you want with me, mother?" asked Estelle coldly.

"Why have you kept away from me?" returned the mother. "Am I not always here to receive your sorrow and feel with you in your grief?"

"Hush!" said Estelle, lifting her hand. "Not a word of that! Your sympathy!" she added with deadly scorn. It had in it the essence of a curse.

Mrs. Clanricarde was morally brave to the point next before insensibility, but even she quivered in all her being at the tone and look with which her daughter repudiated her maternal caress. It was like a bill of divorce between them.

"I forgive you, Estelle," she said, trying to speak quietly. "Your mind is upset, and you are not yourself. You do not know what you say, my poor child, and it is the mother's part to have mercy and to forgive."

Estelle stood unmoved. All filial feeling seemed to have died in her—to be submerged in the fiery deluge of her grief for her beloved. Mrs. Clanricarde took her hand, but her daughter shook off her mother's, as if it had been some noxious thing that pained her.

"Don't touch me, mother!" she said harshly. "Leave me to myself. Why have you come to torment me?"

Now, Estelle, this nonsense must cease," said Mrs. Clanricarde, suddenly severe in her turn.

"If poor Charlie Osborne has died of fever, is that my fault? Why should you turn against me and behave yourself like a maniac as you are doing?"

"It is absurd, and undutiful as well, and I will not allow it! So I tell you."

A strange and ominous glare came into those beautiful brown eyes, usually so soft and tender.

"Mother, if you do not leave me at once I shall go mad!" she cried in a hoarse voice that had not a trace of her natural silver, her right melody, upon its roughened notes. "Leave me to myself—that is the only way in which I can live. You send me mad to see and hear you."

"And you are a wicked, undutiful girl; but I forgive you, and I am always your mother ready to receive and comfort you," said Mrs. Clanricarde, part revolted, part frightened by this outburst, as she turned and left the room; halting at the door to say, "At least promise me one thing, Estelle—do not lock your door."

"If you will promise not to open it," said Estelle, in the same rough and unnatural tones, making her escape.

"If you will promise not to open it," said Estelle, speaking with the intensity of constrained passion.

"Neither man nor devil shall keep her from me! She is destined."

"Hush!" said Lady Elizabeth, blanching to her very lips. "You make me shudder."

"Why?" he asked, with all his usual gentleness, all the chivalrous tenderness which was his ordinary bearing when he spoke to her. "Why should you shudder?"

"It seems almost as if you were forcing fate—compelling your own destiny—which is always sorrow," she said.

He took both her hands. It was his favourite action with her.

"Oh, you Delight!" he said with a smile. "Are you, too, daughter of the gods as you are, superstitious like the little people whose brains are no bigger than pigmies?"

"Who can help it who cares for another's happiness?" was her ingenuous reply, made steadily and without shamefacedness.

"And you care for mine?"

"Yes, indeed," she answered. She still spoke with steadiness, direct and unashamed.

"How I wish you were my sister!" said Anthony. "Estelle my wife—you my sister—I would think you were asked to go to a prison!"

"You are not very flattering to me either," said Anthony as sternly as before.

He was not so supple as Mrs. Clanricarde, and he did not think his habitual self-command quite in place at this moment.

"I do not wish to flatter you," said Estelle, drawing herself up, and speaking with intense haughtiness. Was this really Estelle Clanricarde, that timid, sweet and fawn-like girl whose nature had hitherto been like that of a sensitive plant, drooping under a touch, influenced even by a breath?

Anthony saw the folly and humiliation of a war of words with a girl in such a mood.

"Well, no," he laughed with a good humour as forced as Mrs. Clanricarde's banter had been.

"That would scarcely be the way. At all events we have got so far on the road; so much is settled. You and your father and mother will come

and dearer than the eternal heaven of peace and unfading joy.

#### CHAPTER XIII.

##### THE LANDING OF THE CROWN.

Days passed, and Estelle was still invisible to the world outside Lee Saule, and but rarely seen that within. She was ill, her mother said, to Anthony Harford and all other inquirers; which, indeed, was but too true, and ill as much mentally as physically. Something seemed to have snatched in her—something that would never be renewed. She had lost all interest in things, and even in life itself. Her painting, her music, her embroidery—all her pretty girlish work was neglected and laid aside; and she was more like those soulless women of romance—women only by form, not by nature—than a living, loving daughter of man.

She would see no one—not even Lady Elizabeth—and certainly not Anthony Harford. For him, indeed, she showed such shuddering repugnance that her mother was afraid to press her. Her mother was afraid of her altogether; and constantly pondered within herself on the chances of the poor child's ultimate recovery. But Time—time that hale and blessing of the world—Time would do all, and the wound would be healed at last. Life would probably never be the same to her as before; but we have to make up with scars and fragments when the first fresh wholeness has gone. And she would have to do her duty, willing or unwilling. The sacrifice of herself had to be made, cost her what it would. She had to be Anthony's wife, though she paid the supreme forfeit in return.

On this point Mrs. Clanricarde was inexorable. She was emphatically a modern mother with whom love counts as folly, and money is the only desirable good in marriage—who will welcome as her son-in-law a moral leper or a physical, if sufficiently gilded—whom a daughter's heart is merely a muscular arrangement, to be pressed down when inconveniently active, and to be ignored when only passively suffering. This phase of modern matrimony had commanded itself to Mrs. Clanricarde as the most rational and the most duty doing; and Estelle had to submit to her mother's principles, as all girls must.

During this time of the girl's first anguish of despair Anthony Harford was like a soul in pain. Restless, distressed, he inflicted his trouble on his friend, who had to bear his burden as well as her own, and not to show what it galled and pressed. He avoided Hindfleet, but he almost lived at the Dower House, where, however, he did not shine with quite the same brilliancy as in the beginning.

During all these days of Estelle's seclusion Anthony Harford was like a soul in pain. Restless, distressed, he inflicted his trouble on his friend, who had to bear his burden as well as her own, and not to show what it galled and pressed. He avoided Hindfleet, but he almost lived at the Dower House, where, however, he did not shine with quite the same brilliancy as in the beginning.

On the following morning he found that his purse had been abstracted from his coat pocket. It contained French notes to the amount of 850 francs and two £1 Bank of England notes, making a total in English money of £24. Finding that he had been robbed, he went to where the prisoner resided and told her what had occurred. She appeared to be very much surprised, and he informed her he would give information to the police. Subsequently he went to the Tottenham Court-road Police Station, where he saw Detective-sergeant James, who, to his astonishment, showed him a photograph, which he recognised to be that of the companion of the prisoner. He returned with the officer to the apartments of the accused, and ascertained that she had gone away. Detective-sergeant James, D Division, deposed that at half past one o'clock that morning he arrested the accused at her lodgings in Wells-street. On telling her what she would be charged with, she said, "I have not stolen any money. The other woman is not my sister. I don't know anything about her; but I am told she went to Brussels on Wednesday morning." Mr. Churchley urged there was no evidence that his client had stolen the money, and asked that she should be discharged.

Mr. Newton said he could not take such a view of the case, and remanded the prisoner for a week, allowing bail in one sum of £20.

will go to Thrift next week, and you will go back there all your roses, I promise you."

"So far the ground is laid," said Anthony to himself. "All now depends on myself."

(To be continued.)

#### HOW THE FRENCHMAN LOST HIS MONEY.

Ellen Jackson, 22, was charged at Marlborough street Police Court on Wednesday, before Mr. Newton, with being concerned with another woman, not in custody, in stealing £24 from the coat pocket of Arnold Kramer, a French engineer, at present on a visit to this country. Mr. Bernard Abrahams, solicitor, prosecuted; and Mr. Charchley, solicitor, appeared for the defence.—The prosecutor said that on Monday evening he went to the Alhambra, where he met the prisoner and another woman, who represented herself as his sister. They had some refreshments together, and as he had no small money about him he changed a £5 note at the box office. At the invitation of the women he left the theatre before the performance was over, and drove with them in a cab to a house in Wells-street, Oxford-street, which he entered. After a time the woman who was with the accused left, saying that she would return in about a quarter of an hour. He remained with the prisoner for about an hour, when he left, and proceeded to apartments in Mandeville-p lace, Manchester-square. On the following morning he found that his purse had been abstracted from his coat pocket. It contained French notes to the amount of 850 francs and two £1 Bank of England notes, making a total in English money of £24. Finding that he had been robbed, he went to where the prisoner resided and told her what had occurred. She appeared to be very much surprised, and he informed her he would give information to the police. Subsequently he went to the Tottenham

## OUR OMNIBUS.

## THE POLITICIAN.

The daily papers have wonderfully commented on Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell dining together last Monday. What of that? Have they not been jointly feasting on "Irish stew" for the last two years? On the present occasion their fare was varied by the addition of "Papal humbug pie." They said it had a nasty flavour.

There will be no more talk, I fancy, about Mr. Gladstone becoming a Roman Catholic. The Pope's fulmination against boycotting and the "plan of campaign" places these two "Grand Old Men" in sharp antagonism. That is well, at all events; it must end, once for all, the hints let into the press by certain Ultramontane priests from time to time that Hawarden was in more than political touch with the Vatican. Whether Mr. Gladstone ever coquetted with the "Scarlet Lady" may, perhaps, be an open question. There have been times when he seemed that way inclined, much to the horror of his Nonconformist supporters.

The peculiar tone in which Mrs. Gladstone has latterly spoken of her revered partner somehow reminds me of a fond nurse dwelling upon the physical condition of her beloved charge. At her political "swarry" the other night, Mrs. Gladstone told the assembled company that when she took the news of the result of the Mid-Lancashire contest to her liege lord "he was delighted, and his face beamed with pleasure." So Master Tommy, when he is presented with a lollipop, beams with pleasure all over. It was a very small and not particularly sweet lollipop that Master Gladstone got out of Mid-Lancashire. His party barely held their own at the poll, while the election of Mr. Phillips was attended by the disadvantage of causing the rejection of a working-class candidate.

It affords me the very greatest pleasure to see that the fund on behalf of poor Norah Fitzmaurice is assuming substantial proportions. This unfortunate Irishwoman is shamefully persecuted in a most brutal manner, even to the extent of bringing her life into peril, solely because she was in some degree instrumental in causing the conviction of her father's murderers. So terrible is her lot that, unless she be removed to a distance, she will never know a minute's peace, and this is the object of the subscription which has been started. Will not Mr. Parnell give the trifles out of the £30,000 he received from the Irish people for running their country?

What with an Italian Exhibition at Earl's Court, a French Exhibition at Westminster, and an Irish Exhibition at West Kensington, London will be more cosmopolitan than ever this season. These shows are a good thing for trade; they bring a lot of foreigners over here, who drop a considerable amount of coin before they go back again. Not till, however, of what our wealthy classes spend on the continent. I should imagine that the Riviera alone depletes John Bull's income to the extent of several hundred thousands annually. So the Moscosos, and the Signors, and the Herrs are only paying a fraction of what they owe us when they part with their cash to London shopkeepers.

Let it be noted that the agitation against the coal duties is engineered, for the most part, by colliery proprietors and coal merchants. That fact should give pause to householders before they join the agitation. The abolition of the duties would involve an augmentation of their rates by three-pence in the pound, whereas it remains to be seen whether the coal trade would reduce the price of black diamonds by a single farthing.

Mr. Gladstone may scoff at Lord Beaconsfield's purchase of the Suez Canal shares as much as he likes, but he will never convince such a commercial nation as the English that buying for four millions a property which could now be sold for ten millions was not good business. As for his extraordinary theory that the purchase subsequently led to his costly Soudan campaigns, he might as well argue that the late eclipse of the moon caused the "boom" in diamond shares.

General Boulanger is not to be allowed to play the part of conquering hero without some opposition. In spite of all his fine talk, the more sober spectators detect in him the markings of a military dictator of the Napoleonic type, and even the less sober are apparently coming round to that view. It would not surprise me at all were General Boulanger to help an Orleanist restoration in France as General Monk helped a Stuart restoration in England. Already he and the Comte de Paris stand on much the same political platform, both demanding a revision of the constitution and other revolutionary measures.

## WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

I regret to hear that Mr. Walter Gregory, the well-known Nottingham bookmaker and town councillor, died on Monday last. Mr. Gregory had suffered terribly from diabetes and Bright's disease, and for a couple of years had lived only to fight against the enemy which was surely killing him. Nothing but wonderful pluck could have enabled him to battle as he did. The Nottingham poor have lost a good friend in the good-natured bookee, who was never better pleased than when helping them.

No little surprise was evinced on the publication of the Jockey Club's notice that they would not re-open the Spice case. Mr. Lane, owner of The Celt, talks of taking legal proceedings to recover the stakes for which his horse finished first at Sandown.

Newmarket weather at the first spring meeting was not too pleasant. On Tuesday the wind was very keen and troublesome, while on Wednesday, in addition to the high breeze, we had hard rain nearly all the while that racing was on. On the whole the attendance was fair, but not equal to that of many years.

We started on Tuesday with the Two Thousand Guineas Trial Plate, with half a dozen runners. Proprietary, who was made favourite, won easily at first from Isobar, but at one time the latter looked all over a winner.

Parge, in the Selling Plate which followed, once more got off well in front and was never fairly caught. In turn Rosy Morn and Jesuit looked like getting up, but fell away, and Parge won easily from Heartsease.

What with Galore, Dornoch, Hazlebatch, Anarch, Sky Pilot, and Caerlaverock, we had a capital field for the Hastings Plate. Bachers did well in pitching upon Galore as favourite. Dornoch and Hazlebatch were next best. Hazlebatch was in more forward condition than when he sat up in the Craven Stakes. Dornoch, who will be better for more work, ran fast for over half a mile, but could not keep in front when the pace was improved. Lord Londonderry's colt was always dangerous, but had no chance with Galore in the last furlong. In the end, Mr. Warburton's recent purchase won very easily by a length and a half, with Hazlebatch second and Sheen third.

Two good things were found for the Selling Plate next on the card. Mr. Abington's Sly Fellow was made favourite, but a lot of money went on Galloping Queen, who won cleverly.

Thirteen turned out for the Visitors' Stakes, which resulted in a splendid race between Maiden Belle, April Fool, and Bismarck. From the stand most of us thought that my selection, Bismarck, had won, but the judge, who is the only one in a position to give an opinion worth hearing, declared Maiden Belle first, Bismarck second, and April Fool third, with only two heads between first and third.

The day's sport wound up with a very snug win

by Magyar, one of Mr. Lionel Rothschild's two-year-olds, on which 4 to 1 was betted.

On Wednesday we had miserable weather as I have already recorded. Mr. Abington opened proceedings by taking the Maiden Plate with Masque de Fer, and supplemented that victory by landing the next race on the card with Master Bill.

After this there was an interval of three-quarters of an hour before the Two Thousand Guineas, for which Friar's Balsam grew in favour till 100 to 30 was laid on him. Ayrshire went badly, and 100 to 12 could be had, while 100 to 8 was laid against Orbit.

Ayrshire, Johnny Morgan, and Orbit looked best in the paddock. Friar's Balsam has not improved much since his two-year-old days, and, besides, there is no doubt that the absence on the jaw had interfered with him.

In the race Friar's Balsam had to be pressed to keep his place before the bushes, and was shortly afterwards ridden vigorously by Cannon, who could not get him to hold Ayrshire. Thus early Ayrshire had won his race, and my place selection, Johnny Morgan, was almost certain to get a place. Johnny Morgan and Orbit tried hard to beat the Duke of Portland's second string. Ayrshire won very easily, with Johnny Morgan second, and Orbit third.

After the victory, which was very popular, 6 to 1 against Friar's Balsam was offered for the Derby, and as little as 11 to 8 Ayrshire. It should be mentioned as excuse for Friar's Balsam that the absence on the jaw bone burst during the race. He clearly was not the Friar's Balsam he ought to have been had all been well with him.

Upstart, the favourite, took the Light Weight Selling Plate; and Admiral Bonbow the Peel Handicap, with Prudence, the favourite, second, and Chamberlain third.

Frederick James, reported a good thing for the last race but one, did not run. In his absence P. O. was made favourite, and got home after a fine finish with Calmuck Maid. We wound up with the Second Welter, which would have fallen to Pippin, the newly-named Pomona colt, had that uncertain tempered animal tried. He turned it up when asked to go, and let Patchouli and Frank beat him.

The Australian criterions have been busily practising at Mitcham, greatly to the satisfaction of the natives, who get cheap amusement. Of course most interest attached to the performance of the new men, especially of Ferris and Turner. Turner made the better impression by the way in which he varied his pace.

The team, I may say, practise in regular form at double wicket, with eleven in the field, and work as seriously as if engaged in a grand match.

C. I. Thornton, the old Kent and Cambridge man, has arranged the first match for the eleven at Norbury, to start on May 7th. W. G. Grace, F. G. Horne, Adams, A. Hearne, J. K. Key, and O. G. Gadlin will play on Thornton's side.

Joe Scott has offered to join in Dick Lewis's walk at the Agricultural Hall provided that the latter will post the prize money in the hands of the Sporting Life and name a competent referee for fairness in walking.

In the amateur racquet championship on Monday, Major Spens was beaten by three games to two by C. D. Buxton.

Fred Wood and Dick Howell will probably ride a ten miles match at the Aylestone-road Grounds, Leicester, on May 19th.

The Football Association on Monday refused to endorse the verdict of suspension passed by the Lancashire County Association on Preston North End. My readers will have the circumstances of the case fresh in memory, and will agree with me that the county decision was simply absurd.

An English football team in New Zealand won their first match against an eleven of Otago clubs by two goals to one.

## OLD IZAAK.

I can assure my friend "Felix," the writer of the editorial angling notes of *Fishing*, that it is but lost labour to appeal to the members of London angling clubs on behalf of the Thames Angling Preservation Society, as he did last week. The London anglers, being mostly hard-working, practical men, will not subscribe to a society in the management of which they have no confidence, and, furthermore, would be allowed to have no voice in the conducting of its affairs, subscribed them ever so much. It goes without saying that "the operations of the T.A.P.S. are limited to the extent of their income," but the means for extending those operations would soon be found if they were such as merited the support which is asked for. Why are not the London anglers as willing to pay for the preservation of the Thames as they are for that of the Lea and the Stort?

Let us see what are the "operations" of the T.A.P.S., as shown by the way in which their income, small though it be, is spent. I select a balance-sheet at random, in order that it may not be said that I make an invincible selection. It happens to be that for 1882, and there I find that out of an income of £333 0s. 0d. the sum of £206 15s. 6d. was absorbed by such dead-weight expenses as secretary's salary, stamps, stationery, and printing, leaving only 46 per cent. of the money subscribed to be used for the actual work of preservation. During the same year the Maidenhead, Cookham, and Bray Preservation Society spent 94 per cent. of their income on the object for which it was intended.

In our last week's issue my colleague, "Buckland, Junior," asks, "Is there any cure for fungus on fish?" a disease which, he states, has proved fatal to many of his gold fish. I have pleasure in recommending him to rub the affected parts gently with salicylic acid, which, I think, will find effect a certain and safe cure in less than a week. I shall be glad to learn the result.

From an angler's point of view, the provisions in the new Local Government Bill for preventing the pollution of our rivers, are anything but satisfactory. They really do nothing to remedy the many defects of the 1876 Act, one of the principal being the lapse of time which must take place before pollution could be stopped. For instance, two months' notice must be given of an intention to take proceedings. During that period all the fish in a river might be poisoned.

I find that many anglers hesitate before indulging in a day's punt fishing on the Thames tidal waters because of the uncertainty which prevails on the important question of expense. Many of the best professional fishermen are employed by the proprietors of riverside public-houses, who let punts out at an average charge of 8s. per day. This is by no means unreasonable, seeing that bait and tackle are provided, although as regards the latter I would advise the use of personal property. The arrangement, however, leaves undecided the amount of the gratuity to be given to the puntman, through whose exertions, perhaps, good sport has been obtained, and the grateful angler probably gives a tip which renders the day a very expensive one, or goes away feeling dissatisfied with himself for not giving more. It would, I am sure, be to the advantage of all parties concerned if this could be altered before the next season commences.

With reference to the interesting question of how far pike appreciate tench as articles of diet, "Old Bob" writes:—

Your correspondent, Mr. Hayes, gives it as his opinion that pike readily take tench. I differ on that point, as, if we take tench at all, they must be in the same predic-

ment as starving men at sea. I write from practical knowledge. Many years ago I used to fish in a pond at Chiswick, in what was known as Jessop's Park, which was well stocked with pike and also contained a large number of trout. I remember fishing on one occasion for ten hours in this pond with much bait, but without success. In the meanwhile I had sent my lad for some dice, with which I took in a short time a hungry pike of 7lb., which, had he been in proper condition, would have weighed considerably more. This, and many other proofs, I have had that pike will not readily take tench. I have never known an experienced fisherman to use tench as bait for pike.

From a letter which "P.N.S." writes to me, I gather that he is one of many anglers who do not approve of the existing law which defines the close season. He argues rightly that it does not fully protect spawning fish, as comparatively few of the many different families spawn during the fence months. He thinks that if netting in the river was stopped there would be plenty of fish for all anglers.

I regret having been unable as yet to ascertain the address for which "Cantlowes" asks. The principal fishing in the Penn Ponds, Richmond Park, is for pike and carp. There are a few perch, but nothing to speak of.

It is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that the using of a bait to which fish are unaccustomed will result on its being the more readily taken. The best bait is that which is most like their usual food. There is nothing more calculated to scare fish than what would appear to them to be extraordinary. For instance, I have caught fish under a railway bridge while a train has been passing overhead. A shout, or heavy footsteps, would have sent them hurrying away.

## BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

A number of obliging correspondents send me communications reporting the appearance of spring birds, snakes, and butterflies. A gentle man at Camberley, Surrey, chased "one white, one yellow, and three red butterflies" on Easter Tuesday.

Mr. Wray, of Brompton, notes that a common white one was caught in the Brompton road on the 28th of April. Mr. Houghton, of Oakham, Rutland, has seen both white and brimstone during the last few weeks, and a correspondent at Hastings makes a similar report. Mr. Chapman, too, on the 30th of April saw a peacock butterfly in the Lea Valley, and Mr. Wake discovered a white on the 28th. Collating these bits of information, it would appear that white butterflies made their appearance the year somewhere between the middle and end of April. This is about their usual time, but the brimstones must belong to last year's autumnal brood, for they do not ordinarily appear till May. Mr. Pope and myself have noted several tortoiseshells this year, which also were last year's flies, as the end of May is the proper opening of their season. Mr. Chapman's peacock, too, must be in the same boat as the brimstones and tortoiseshells.

As regards snakes, Mr. Payne, of Hastings, writes me that he killed two, one three feet long and the other three inches shorter, on the 29th ult., on an estate near Fairlight. Mr. Rich also killed one measuring 33in. in Cornwall on the same day. Poor creatures! They were evidently perfectly harmless. Mr. Rich says that he has a horror of these reptiles, having once been "stung" by one. If Mr. Rich had looked more closely, I think he would have seen that the snake which injured him was smaller than the one which he has just killed, and that it had a zig-zag black line along its back, which is wanting in the grass snake. By-the-by, adders do not sting, they bite. If these gentlemen come across any more I should esteem it a favour if they would send to me one or two alive, say, a tin box with air holes bored in it. They need not be afraid of handling them; even if they bite it does no harm. Another Hastings correspondent, Mr. Blackmore, saw two snakes and one blindworm at Fairlight about the same date, while my Canterbury correspondent mentions an adder having lately been killed in his neighbourhood. We arrive at it, therefore, that in the southern counties the snake tribe ceased hibernating this year towards the end of April, that is, when the wind went round to a more genial quarter than the east.

As regards spring birds, evidence is adduced that both the cuckoo and the nightingale have been heard in different places, and that wood-pigeons, blackbirds, and thrushes have begun laying. My Oakham informant deposes that he heard the cuckoo for the first time last Saturday, while the following evening he was gladdened by the sweet notes of a couple of nightingales. Mr. Wake also heard the cuckoo on the 26th of April, and Mr. Chapman saw a flock of swallows on the 30th. It will be seen how general was the outburst of life and joy when real spring weather came at last; and if my correspondents had carried their investigations from the air to the land and the water, they would have found similar signs of rejoicing in every dirty pond.

Mr. Pope chronicles the capture of two lizards, and also kindly offers to send up some small eels for my inspection. I am afraid it would hardly be worth while his doing so, as they would probably be quite dried up by the time I got them.

Mr. Blackmore, jun., whom I have referred to before, favours me with a description of his aquarium, which contains gold fish, tench, minnows, carp, gudgeon, dace, rudd, one small eel, and some fresh water mussels. He feeds them very sparingly, thereby showing his wisdom, for more fish are killed by gluttony than by starvation. Now, however, that summer is at hand, they all require more food than during the cold months. My correspondent will find the naturalists' shops in Seven Dials the cheapest places for gold fish. By the way, he recommends rubbing with weak brandy and water as a cure for fungus. I will certainly test the remedy.

A correspondent from Guernsey sends up a bone which is a skate's jaw.

"Madge" will be quite safe in carefully cutting his bird's claws and beak. I would advise Mr. Bond to feed his bulbilches on canary seed, with a little hemp and rape.

I have not room to answer some questions this week, but they will appear next week in due course.

## THE ACTOR.

I should say it will not be long before we see "The Two Johnnies" in London. It was produced at Northampton on Friday week, and was, apparently, a decided success. It is a version, by Mr. F. Horner and Mr. Frank Wyatt, of the French piece, "Durand et Durand," and evidently very amusing. Turning on the fact that two cousins of the same name are constantly being mistaken for each other under the most awkward circumstances, it is full of ingenious situations, and ought to "go" swimmingly in town.

What most struck me on the first night of the revived "Ironmaster" at the St. James's, after the admirable acting of Mrs. Kendal, was the vast improvement which Miss Rose Murray has made in her art since I last saw her four or five years ago. She was then playing Mrs. Blythe to the Colonel W. W. Wood of Mr. Collette, and her performance was amateurish, though promising. She has now acquired not only much more ease of manner, but much more vigour of style, though I think her Atheneum might well be a little more forcible than it is.

On the afternoon of the day on which "The Ironmaster" was reproduced, Miss Ella Terriss played the rôle of Ada Ingot in "David Garrick," at the Criterion, in place of Miss Mary Moore. A very competent judge tells me that she succeeded admirably in her difficult task, showing much self-possession and intelligence. Evidently the stage has in Miss Terriss a valuable recruit.

No "private view" is now complete without a

few of the players, and so it is not surprising that some of them duly made their appearance among the Grosvenor Gallery crowd. Mrs. Kendal naturally went to see how the portrait of her daughter Daisy looked in its place on the wall.

Mr. Willard, who seems to be becoming quite a "society" man, was also there, as were Mr. Hermann Verin, Mr. Edward Terry, Mr. Forbes Robertson, Miss Fortescue, and Miss Sophie Larkin. Mr. W. S. Gilbert was present, and it was asked what he thought of Sir John Millais's portrait of Sir Arthur Sullivan.

"Church and Stage" at the Avenue on Monday was very entertaining. It proved to be so bad a specimen of the minor melodrama that one could not choose but laugh. Mr. Verin, in the front row of the stalls, kept his countenance admirably, and, very properly, applauded Miss Amy McNeill with much heartiness. The young lady did excellently. Let a good word also be said for Miss Lizzie Cook, who played very scientifically. Very pluckily did she come to the rescue of the disorganized scenery in Act V.

I hope Miss Kate Fowler was well remunerated for her performance in "The Treasure" on Tuesday. Rarely have I seen an actress so hammed about on the stage as was the unlucky representative of Gertrude. While in a supposed somnolent condition she had to be taken round the waist, plumped into chairs, propped up behind curtains, and almost sat upon while nearly "murdered" by the "villains" of the piece. The part, if it remains unaltered, will need a lady of good physique, and should carry good pay with it! Mr. Gilbert Farquhar, by the way, seemed to have made himself up on this occasion after the late Lord Houghton.

On Tuesday the rehearsals of "The Amber Heart" began at the Lyceum. Mr. Irving, I believe, anticipated for it a great success, and that, I think, may safely

## CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From *Moonshine*.)

Mr. Gladstone opposed the new wine duty on behalf of the French bottlers. What about the British bottlers, to whom it will give more work? So thought the House by such a large majority, that there really ought to be a duty upon the bottling of Mr. Gladstone himself.

A new wire gun has been produced, which carries a ball twelve miles. So far so good, and the authorities may be congratulated. The next thing, of course, will be to see if it will not carry a mile or two more, in the hope that something may burst.

The carters are still very angry about the wheel tax. However, they pay so little heed to our crossings that we are not likely to give much sympathy to theirs.

*Moonshine* is in receipt of strictly exclusive intelligence to the effect that the three thousand Indians lately poisoned with strichine and corrosive sublimate in Brazil, have come to life again, and are engaged in strewing doctors Brazil nuts all over the country, in the hope that their perfidious poisoner may crack, and eat, and die.

The latest Coercion Act in Ireland.—Her Majesty's Opposition attempting to intimidate her Majesty's judges.

(From *Punch*.)

THREE ONE WOULD RATHER HAVE LEFT UNSAID.—Aunt Jane: Ugh! When I was your age, Matilda, ladies of rank and position didn't have their photographs exposed in the shop windows.—Matilda (always anxious to agree): Of course not, Aunt Jane. I suppose photography wasn't invented then?

OUR COMIC CHANCELLOR.—"No matter what the objections to the wheel tax may be, the Government says, 'We'll tax you.' N.B.—Think I shall suggest a tax on puns. Why not a penny in the pun? Take care of the pence, and the puns will take care of themselves.—Yours, in great form just now, GRO. JOKIN' G."

Sympathetic Friend: You've got an awful cold. How did you get it?—Mr. Grisby (hurkly): Do you want the receipt? Well, I'm not much of a hand at "parleyvoing," and I had to keep up a long conversation in French last night with a distinguished foreigner. I fancy I must have caught cold while I was fishing for words.

Our old friend, Mrs. Ramsbottom, who, our readers may remember, informed us some time ago that her nephew had been made a deacon of the Inner Temple, tells us that this same nephew has just returned from a visit to Scotland, and that he travelled all the way in a coupon. England's National Air.—The east wind. (Blow it!)

(From *Judy*.)

AN OBSTINATE COMPLAINT.—Mike: An' so the jury disagreed down at the court.—Tim: Yis, indeed; but 'twas a light shade wid 'im. 'Leven of the jury war for sinding the pore bhoi to jail, but myself held out; for, ye see, Oi'm bothered in wan ear, so could hear only wan side of the case.

HAPPY THOUGHT.—Time, middle of a long sermon.—Elsie (in a loud whisper): O, mother, dear, do give them the penny now, and let's go!

LAMOS OMNIA VINCIT!—Wanted. Junior clerk for commercial City house. Long hours. Must be able to correspond in Spanish and Chinese fluently. Salary £15. a week. Apply, &c.—Daily Paper.—Truly a dazzling offer! Fifteen shillings a week! Just fancy! This is not the kind of post that is to be got every day for the asking. We would suggest that French and German, shorthand, and a thorough knowledge of book-keeping were thrown in for the same money. There is no good in being half-a-hundred over a thing of that sort. Where really first-class salaries are offered one may as well get good value for one's money.

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.—Son: What is the difference, papa, between an accident and a misfortune?—Father: The distinction is this. Suppose the Grand Old Mum were to go skating and was to tumble through the ice—that would be an accident; but suppose any one was to go and pull him out—that would be a misfortune.

(From *Funny Folks*.)

THE DOCTOR SCORED.—"And how do you define an April shower, sir?" inquired Boswell of the great lexicographer. "Sir," answered Dr. Johnson, severely, "I should define an April shower as a slight spring-like rain."

GOSCEN'S ANTICIPATED.—One of the half-dozen largest distributors of goods in London tells Mr. Firth, M.P., that he has to pay a big sum yearly to the police in order to avoid being summoned—presumably for obstruction. Another victim of the wheel tax!

QUITE EYE-TE.—"The devotion of the populace of Mockar to rye spirit," says a contemporary, "is considered so deplorable by Count Tolstoi, the Russian littérateur, that he has established a test-tot association in their midst." Of course what he's trying to do is to teach the people that "the wine of the country" is a Mockar-rye and a snare.

What common, but wholesome, table vegetable does the number plate on the back of a hansom or four-wheeler most resemble? Eh—what, you don't know that? Why, a cab-badge, to be sure. Ha, ha! Cab-itai joke that—ah?

(From *Fun*.)

HE RESUMED HIS SHELL.—Sawdery (just introduced): Saw your sister this afternoon, Miss Prettypart.—Miss P.: Indeed! Think she's like me?—Sawdery: Something; only nothing like so pretty.—Miss P.: Where did you see her?—Sawdery: Across a crush at the Academy, with your papa.—Miss P.: Oh, that wasn't my sister; it was I.

DELICATELY TECHNICAL.—Customer: I seem to give you a great deal of trouble in measuring. Snipkins—Tailor: Well, you are rather a difficult customer, sir. You see (confidentially) when a gentleman is slim he may be hump-backed, or have one shoulder six inches higher than the other, but when a gentleman's forty-nine inches round the waist, you can't put him away!

A scientist states that another electric phenomenon in the shape of a woman has been discovered in France. Her hair, when touched, emits sparks, and when substance of any kind is rubbed on her skin it becomes highly charged with electricity. By the way, he is not the first man who has seen sparks on touching a woman's hair, and experienced most unpleasant bumps and shocks, too, for the matter of that.

(From *Ally Sloper*.)

"Define a vegetarian," said a schoolmaster. "Why," replied the new boy, "a party as has gooseberry eyes, a mulberry nose, a pumpkin head, 'carrot' hair, raddish cheeks, a pair of—" "That will do. Wait until after school, and I will give you a lecture on the flexibility of the common cane, illustrated with cuts from life."

"But I don't like the cats; they are always having kittens," said a lady, who was thinking about buying a Persian. "Ah, thin, my lady, ye needn't worry about that at all, at all, for sure and she comes of a good stock, for her mother was a cat that never had kittens," replied the dealer, with a slight Italian accent.

"What is a cap of liberty, papa?" asked the little girl Penhecker. "The cap of liberty, my dear," said Mr. Penhecker, "is er—er—a widow's cap, my dear," interrupted Mrs. Penhecker, "that a poor woman wears when she gets rid of a lazy, worthless, drunken husband who goes to clubs, and stays out until all hours of the night!"—Etc., etc., etc., continued all the evening.

"What is tar?" asked a teacher. "A sailor," replied a youth given to pornographic literature. "Er—or—I don't mean that—er—er. Say Stockholm tar?" said the teacher. "A Swedish sailor," was the sharp reply. "Well, then, coal tar," queried the teacher. "A coke as serves aboard a collier," answered the youth.

A MAD MARRIAGE.—Order No. 225 of the LONDON JOURNAL, now ready, which contains Opening Chapters of THE TALE OF TWO CITIES, magnificently illustrated. Price One Penny. —SARASAT & CO., Fetter-lane, London; and of all News-agencies.—Adv't.

## SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From St. Stephen's Review.)  
The Papal sentence on the "plan of campaign" and Mr. Gladstone's system of "exclusive dealing," otherwise known, even at the Vatican, as "boycotting," will give the really loyal and moral Catholics of Ireland a grand opportunity of emancipating themselves from a vile thralldom and oppressive terrorism. Nor is it a *brutus fulmen* either, for Monsignor Persico has come to Cork from the Isle of Wight to see the injunction carried out. The Pope's Legate has played his part splendidly, a perfect linguist (the preaches in English), he has listened to all utterances and vouchsafed none himself; so much so that a Roman Catholic prelate who went to a railway station to see him off is reported to have exclaimed, as the train was in motion, "There goes the deepest rogue that ever travelled on this line!" Monsignor Persico travelled to his holiness "that in no part of the world did Roman Catholics enjoy anything like the privileges and freedom that his co-religionists did in Ireland."

That the Vatican is really in earnest in the matter of suppressing, so far as possible, the spirit of anarchy in Ireland, is shown by several circumstances, especially by the summary disposal last week of Father Delany, the rector of the Roman Catholic University in Stephen's Green, Dublin, Father Delany having shown himself an active Nationalist and Gladstonian. Nor is the muzzling of Archbishop Walsh and his detention for months at Rome less significant; while rumour declares that Cardinal Moran is to be transferred or translated from Sydney, New South Wales, to Dublin, while Dr. Walsh is to be sent to the see overlooked by the Southern Cross.

A good deal of speculation has been going on as to the amount of remuneration Sir Morell Mackenzie is getting for his attendance on the German Emperor. I do not profess to know how much he has received up to the present, but I learn from a trustworthy source that recently Sir Morell's salary was settled to be 60,000 marks (£3,000) per quarter or any part of a quarter. Many people will be of opinion that this is not too much, especially as Sir Morell is said to have made of late years £15,000 per annum in London. Still, it is probable that Sir Morell is amply compensated in his present position for the difference of £3,000.

(From *Life*.)

It seems as if there were no end to the list of Oriental princes and monarchs who are being suddenly inspired with a raging desire to break through all the traditions of the past, and come on tour through Europe. It is now formally announced that the King of Cambodia intends to visit Paris for the Exhibition which is to commemorate the destruction of the Bastille and the overthrow of the monarchy—certainly the most inappropriate occasion that any Oriental potentate could possibly have chosen, though probably Norodom I. of Cambodia is blissfully ignorant of the fact; while the Amee of Afghanistan proposes to pay a visit to Queen Victoria, provided the state of politics in his country will permit his absence, which practically means provided that there is no unusual disorder or excessive insurrection in his country, and that war has not broken out between England and Russia.

Or that the Duke of Cambridge will, as he has hinted, shortly resign the post of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, and will be succeeded by the Duke of Connaught, whose term in India will soon be completed. It is also said that about the same time the dignity of Lord High Admiral of England will be revived in favour of the Duke of Edinburgh, who will thus succeed to the position formerly occupied by his great uncle, the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. There is an excellent precedent for conferring these dignities on the second and third sons of her Majesty, for they were formerly held at the beginning of this century by the second and third sons of George III., the Dukes of York and Clarence.

(From *Truth*.)

There is not a shadow of foundation for the report that the Prince of Wales contemplates a visit to America next year, in company with the Duke of Sutherland.

The Princess of Wales has prolonged her stay at Sandringham for a fortnight beyond the day which was originally fixed for her arrival in town. The princess is becoming more and more attached to her country home and the quiet domestic life which she leads there with her daughters when there are no guests.

The children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have been ill from whooping-cough at Buckingham Palace since their return from India. Princess Margaret was rather severely attacked, and she has also suffered from bronchitis.

A statement circulated that the Prince of Naples is to stay at Clarence House during his visit to London is incorrect, as he is to be the guest of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, where he will occupy the Belgian room. I hear that the Queen intends to confer the Order of the Garter upon the prince during his visit to England.

The Queen is anxious for the Princess Margaret of Prussia, the fourth and youngest daughter of the Emperor Frederick, to be betrothed to the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse; but the project does not find favour with the Empress Victoria, who thinks that there have already been quite a sufficient number of cousinly marriages in her family.

(From *The World*.)

There has been a great deal of trouble in connection with the official celebration of the Queen's birthday, as the anniversary falls just in the middle of the Whitsuntide recess. It has been settled that the birthday is to be kept in London on Saturday, the 20th, so that Ministers and high officials will be obliged to curtail their holidays, as they must return to town for the State banquet. The Prince of Wales will dine with Lord Salisbury.

The Royal yacht Osborne is to be laid up at Portsmouth this week for an extensive overhaul and refit, and I hear that she is to have new engines, and the electric light is to be introduced all over the vessel. The Osborne has recently been supplied with a very handsome mahogany launch, which was expressly built for her at Dartmouth. She is to be ready for sea by the middle of July, when the Prince and Princess of Wales are to join her for a few weeks.

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The German Crown Prince and Prince Bismarck are very desirous that a marriage should be arranged between the Cesarewitch and the Princess Margaret of Prussia, youngest daughter of the Emperor Frederick. The Cesarewitch, who is a weak and sickly youth, but with a fair average share of intelligence, will be 20 next Sunday, and the princess is nearly four years his junior.

The Marquise Torrigiani, the Syndic of Florence, to whom her Majesty paid so handsome a compliment upon the excellence of the arrangements made for her convenience by the municipal authorities, went far beyond the proverbial hospitality and courtesy of his nationality in his ardent desire to do honour to the sovereign of the English people. The marquise, who is the head of one of the oldest and most honourable Florentine houses, passed his boyhood in England, having received his education at Stonyhurst College, where he acquired strong English sympathies, which have been in no wise lessened by his marriage with an American lady.

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## BREACH OF PROMISE CASES.

He Consulted his Confessor.

A railway clerk, named Bousfield, was sued at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday for the wilful murder of his wife, Margaret White, by beating her on the head with a poker. Mr. C. Mathews and Mr. Bodkin prosecuted; and Mr. Forrest Fulton and Mr. Ernest Heard defended the prisoner through the instrumentality of the sheriff, he not having the means to obtain legal assistance. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. He was a shoemaker, and lived with his wife in Elm-street, Chelsea. On the morning of the 3rd of March, the deceased woman went out with some work that had been given to the prisoner, and was paid about £12. On her way home she appeared to have gone into one of two public-houses, and she was the worse for liquor when she got home. More liquor was sent for and drunk by the prisoner and the deceased. The prisoner lay down on the bed, the deceased at the same time being seated on a chair by the fire. Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon the deceased was seen to be lying on the floor, and from what subsequently transpired it appeared that the prisoner had given him some money, and she replied that she had not got any, but subsequently she did give him some. A quarrel afterwards took place, and the prisoner snatched up the poker and struck the deceased several violent blows on the head. Shortly afterwards he went to a neighbour and asked him to come and assist him "to place his old woman on the bed," and he added that he was afraid he had "settled" her. When taken into custody the accused said the deceased would not do as he wished, and he struck her three times on the head with a poker. The defence was that the prisoner had acted without premeditation and in the heat of passion, and that he was not guilty of wilful murder. The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder, but recommended him to mercy on account of his age. He was sentenced to death.

The Farmer and His Loves.

Susan Davidson, daughter of a farmer at Chapel Huddlesley, near Seaby, sued George Thomas Hartley, a farmer in the same locality, at Leeds Assizes, for breach of promise of marriage. The parties were related by marriage, and had been friends for a number of years. The defendant had been previously married, and his wife died in June, 1886, leaving a child 4 years of age. In February, 1887, the defendant commenced paying attentions to the plaintiff, and took her out in his dogcart, and asked her to be his wife. They walked out together, and sat together in the same pew at church. (Laughter.) All went well until Lizzie Buller came on the scene. Miss Buller had nursed the late Mrs. Hartley in her illness, and the defendant ultimately married her. In January, 1888, the plaintiff gave birth to a still-born child, of which the defendant was the father. The plaintiff had known him all her life and trusted him. He farmed fifty acres of land, kept a hunter, a couple of horses, and a dogcart, and told the plaintiff he was worth £1,400. The defendant (who conducted his own case): Was there anybody present when I promised to marry you? (Laughter.) His Lordship: That is a curious question. The defendant deposed that he never gave the woman the slightest idea that he was engaged to her. She knew very well he was keeping company with his present wife. He positively denied giving her a promise either by letter or by word of mouth. He believed his grandmother and the plaintiff's grandfather were brother and sister. (Laughter.) That shows, he added, we were related before my brother married his sister. (Laughter.) His Lordship: Your grandmother and her grandfather have nothing to do with the present case. (Loud laughter.) The defendant: I don't deny walking out with her and treating her as a relative. (Laughter.) I have been in the Army. I served in India for five and a half years in the 33rd Regiment. When I came home I was fortunate enough in marrying a relative. (Loud laughter.) Then I had plenty of money, and I went coursing, and hunting, and fishing, and I enjoyed myself in every possible way. (Laughter.) During the war in the Soudan I was in the Army Reserve, and my wife being in delicate health begged me to allow her to buy me off. I allowed her to do so. I am very sorry I did it, as I lost about £10 per year by it, which would have come in very handy just now. (Rears of laughter.) Cross-examined: He had not seen much of the world. If he had been to India he considered he was shut out of the world there. He wished he was in India now. (Laughter.) At this point the defendant said he had a letter which he would like to read. It was as follows:—

"August 26th.—Dear George,—I think it very strange of you, and if you don't come down to-night by eight o'clock I shall come down to your house and play—with you—(laughter)—as I think you are trying what you can do, but you have gone as far as I am going to let you. I know that kept last has been in the house eleven weeks. It is time she had gone as she is making nothing but disgrace, and playing until six o'clock on Sunday morning. I think you have given yourself up to the—. You know you have led me wrong, but if you don't come down to-night you will know about it. To-night you will know for things will go. I will tell you more when I see you.—Yours, S. A. DAVIDSON. Don't let that last read my letter to tell in the village. Put it in the fire."—Cross-examination continued: Had not written to the plaintiff, as he did not want to put himself into anybody's clutches. Never intended marrying her. He only went with her the same as other men.—Mr. Dodd: But you walked her out. The Defendant: It would be a fine job if a man had to marry every girl he walked out with. (Roars of laughter.)—The defendant, addressing the jury, denied all promises, and denounced the action as a money-making job. As for the hunter which had been referred to, he had only given 25/- for it. (Loud laughter)—and had borrowed the saddle and bridle. (Enevived laughter.) He was only a poor man, struggling to pay his way in the world.—His lordship, in summing up, pointed out that not the slightest evidence had been brought to justify the insinuations of the defendant.—The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £75.

A GLADSTONIAN GEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

Sir.—As a constant reader of your valuable paper I was more than surprised to see an article under the heading of "A Gladstonian Gem—Tories and Thieves." It is there stated that Professor Thorold Rogers, addressing a Gladstonite source at Banbury, said that in his old borough of Bermondsey there was a street inhabited by thieves, and that they were all Tories. I would like to ask Professor Rogers to name the street, so that we may be aware of the company we are in when passing through that part of London. Also, whether they were thieves when they voted for him, or only since they refused to support his Home Rule scheme? Further, I may ask Professor Rogers whether he thinks working men greater thieves than the class to which he belongs? I can assure him, having lived in Bermondsey for twenty-nine years, that I do not find them worse than in other parts of London, and would like the professor to come to Bermondsey to verify his words. Then, as to putting a prim



## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.

## Irish Public Works.

The Royal assent was given by commission to a number of bills.—Lord MONTAGUE asked if the Government proposed to take any steps during the present session to carry out the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Irish Public Works, especially those relating to arterial drainage, railways, fishing harbours, and coast lights.—In the course of a short discussion Earl SPENCER said it was impossible to form a decisive opinion as to the measures which ought to be taken until the evidence given before the Committee was made public.—Earl CARROON said the Government hoped to bring in a measure at a distant day. It was intended to deal as soon as possible with arterial drainage, and to make proposals more or less in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee. The Chief Secretary would introduce into the House of Commons the bill on arterial drainage before the Whitsuntide recess; and the other points were under the consideration of the Government.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

## The Irish Under-secretary.

Mr. BALFOUR moved the second reading of the bill for the appointment of a Parliamentary Under-secretary to the Lord-lieutenant.—Mr. MORLEY thought the Government was trifling with the House. On the 15th April last year the First Lord of the Treasury stated distinctly that no salary would attach to the office, and on May 12th he further stated that no inference must be drawn that the arrangement was intended to be permanent.—Mr. BALFOUR said that referred to the office as it was constituted last year, and did not refer to the new office that was constituted by the bill.—Mr. MORLEY retorted that this was one of the most equivocal and evasive manoeuvres of modern times. He moved the rejection of the bill. The creation of this office was unnecessary on the merits; instead of being a step towards the reform of Dublin Castle it was a distinct step backwards.—Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR described the Chief Secretary's explanation as an equivocation, and denounced the appointment.—Colonel SWINDELLER said there was not an Irish landlord whose history would bear closer inspection than Colonel King-Harman's.—Mr. T. W. EUSTACE said he adhered most emphatically to his statement that the tenant-farmers looked upon the appointment as a practical declaration of war against the tenantry of Ireland.—Mr. BALFOUR defended the appointment, and maintained that every one of his predecessors would have done their work better if they had had the assistance of such an officer as the bill provided.

—Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN said an impression of equivocation had been created on the mind of the House by the explanations of the Government.—Mr. HENRAGE condemned the bill as absolutely unnecessary, inexpedient, and unwise.—On a division Mr. Morley's amendment was rejected by 226 to 177, and the bill was read a second time.

## Customs and Inland Revenue Bill.

The House resumed the Committee stage of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, and a division immediately took place on Mr. Bryn Roberts's new clause, which was under discussion when the morning sitting was suspended on the 27th ult. It was rejected by 195 to 149.—One or two amendments on the schedule were made on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and the bill passed through Committees.

## Land Law (Ireland) Bill.

On the motion for the second reading of the Land Law (Ireland) Land Commission Bill, Mr. T. W. RUSSELL moved the rejection of the bill, as it contained a proposal which amounted to a reversal in some particulars of the Act of 1821, by setting up county courts in lieu of the sub-commission court.—In the course of an animated discussion, Mr. BALFOUR expressed his willingness to associate with the county court judge two lay commissioners, with specific powers as to the valuation of the holding, and to consider the question of strengthening the Court of Appeal.—Mr. T. W. RUSSELL pressed his amendment to a division.—The second reading was carried by 226 to 139.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.

The Church Discipline Bill was committed pro forma, amended on report, and recommitted for the 11th of May.—Lord DENMAN moved the second reading of the bill to shorten the duration of speeches in Parliament.—Lord CAMBRIDGE pointed out that the House could regulate their proceedings without an Act, and he moved the rejection of the bill.—The bill was rejected.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

## The Crofters.

Dr. CLARK obtained leave to move the adjournment of the House to call attention to the imminent danger to law and order in the highlands and islands of Scotland in consequence of the complete breakdown of the Crofters' Act. He complained that the part of the Act which gave the crofter commissioners a power to increase the holdings of the crofters had never been put into operation, and he also insisted that the Act should be extended so that all crofters might get the benefit of it.—The Lord ADVOCATE and the government saw no reason to depart from the opinion it expressed in the debate in the early part of the session. The only remedy for the evils of the Highlanders was emigration, as the population was too numerous for the extent of the territory.—In the course of the debate, Mr. CHAMBERS said the insufficiency of the holding was a greater grievance with the Crofter than the amount of his rent. He protested against the Government being called upon to find money to enable the Crofters to stock their land, and the conclusion he arrived at during his visit to the Highlands was that the remedy lay in emigration.—Mr. W. H. SMITH supported the attitude taken up by the Lord Advocate, and contended that no one had pointed out any means by which private capital was to be obtained or how money was to be advanced by the State for the purpose of setting up the Crofters in enlarged holdings.—The motion was defeated by 202 to 99.

## Waste Lands.

Mr. BRADLAUGH moved that the ownership of land should carry with it the duty of cultivation, and that whenever land capable of cultivation with profit was held in a waste state the local authorities ought to be empowered compulsorily to acquire such land and let the same to tenant cultivators. He said the uncultivated land in England which was capable of cultivation was 5,300,000 acres, and in Ireland 6,000,000. Referring to an article in the Standard, he showed that dairy produce of the value of several millions of pounds sterling might be grown on waste land which was fit for cultivation, and he commented on the hindrances placed in the way of small growers by the great railway companies, in consequence of the immense advantages which they gave to foreign over native produce.—Mr. MURRAY and Mr. SERVON-KAAN having briefly addressed the House, the Speaker retired for the usual half hour's interval, and on his return the House was immediately counted out.

## COMMONS—Wednesday.

## The Early Closing Bill.

Sir J. LYNNOCK moved the second reading of the Early Closing Bill. He cited a mass of medical evidence to show that the long hours which prevailed were grievously injurious to health, especially in the case of women. Not one-half of the assistants in London were able to go to church on Sunday in consequence of their being absolutely worn out with the labour of the week. The bill accepted the hours which had been adopted at every public meeting held in this country in favour of legislation, namely, eight

o'clock on five days of the week and ten o'clock on the sixth day. The bill was called an Early Closing Bill, but if the House passed it they would still leave shop assistants working from twelve to thirteen hours a day, and in ordinary circumstances they would call that a miserable state of things.—Mr. B. MAPLE moved the large houses, which closed early, but the small shopkeepers. Young people under the age of 18 had been protected against being made to work more than seventy-four hours a week, but this all represented the altogether new principle of bringing compulsory legislation to bear upon adult labour. Among the shopkeeping classes the death rate was lower than in any other class of labour. The bill would ruin the small shopkeepers, who had no assistants, and the poor shop-keeping widows who made out of their shops a few shillings to keep them out of the union.—Mr. R. COOKS acceded the rejection of the bill, and Sir W. FOSSNER supported it on the ground of public health.—Mr. BRADLAUGH opposed the bill on the ground, among others, that it was immoral in its principle, because it was a blow at the self-reliance of individuals; and that it was absurd in its details, because, while professing to be in the interests of shop assistants, it gave one-third of the shopkeepers of the district power to prevent the bill from being carried into effect.—Mr. STUART-WORTLEY did not believe that so many of the shopkeepers were in favour of legislation as had been alleged. He opposed the bill as involving a general interference with the interests and convenience of the consuming classes, and expressed his surprise that its promoters had not the courage of their opinions and subjected public-houses to its provisions. He could not understand why a person should be allowed to buy tobacco and not be allowed to buy beef. The bill would not cheapen food; it would lower the self-reliance and cause to degenerate the moral fibre of the people.—Mr. LABOUCHER and Mr. HORSE LATHERHILL opposed the bill, and the debate having been carried on till twenty minutes past five, Lord C. B. BRASIER moved: "That the question be now put."—The SPEAKER held that Sir J. Lubbock was entitled to the right of reply.—Sir John reported that hon. members in voting for the bill would only affirm the principle, and he would be willing to consider any suggestions in Committee.—On a division, the bill was rejected by 276 to 32.

## HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

## Our Military Defences.

Lord WENTWORTH gave notice that he would shortly after Whitsuntide call the attention of the House to two important speeches recently delivered by the Duke of Cambridge and Lord WELLESLEY at the state of our military defences.

## Explanation by Lord Carnarvon.

Lord CARNARVON said that during a considerable absence from this country he found that his name had been made use of in reference to matters which took place during his Lord-lieutenancy in Ireland, and to which he was bound to give an answer. He thought it was hardly consistent with the laws of Parliamentary debates that statements should be made when it was impossible they could be replied to. An old story had been vamped up, with considerable additions to it. He denied that, in respect to the Crossragget murder, he had ever said that the whole of the prisoners ought to be released. He had said that in his belief there was not sufficient evidence against one of the prisoners to warrant his detention; but he afterwards found that the opinions of the legal authorities were against him. The other statement was made by Mr. Parnell, to the effect that he (Lord Carnarvon) admitted that only a concession of a Parliament to Ireland would settle the Irish question. It was Mr. Parnell who made the statement, and Mr. Parnell had allowed his imagination to run away with him. He reminded the House that the conversation was purely between gentlemen. He thought he should have been wanting in his duty had he failed to meet Mr. Parnell on the question. He had communicated to Lord Salisbury a full and accurate statement of what took place at the meeting, and he thought that was sufficient to dispose of the unfounded and ridiculous story. He only regretted that he had not taken the precaution of having witnesses present at the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

## Scotch Universities Bill.

Lord LOYALIST moved the second reading of this bill, the provisions of which he explained at great length.—Lord WATSON hoped that the bill would pass this session, but feared that some of the clauses, full of promise to the eye, would prevent the bill becoming law immediately.—The bill was read a second time.—Their lordships adjourned at a quarter past seven o'clock.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

## The Ornamentation of Hyde Park Corner.

Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL asked whether the Government had in contemplation any arrangement to supply the blank on the flat top of the arch south of Hyde Park Corner, caused by the deposition of the late Duke of Wellington; or, if not, whether they will restore the duke.—Mr. PLUNKETT said the Government did not intend to propose any estimate for supplying the blank on the top of the arch. The committee proposed to place a new statue of the Duke of Wellington, by Boehm, on a hand-some pedestal, opposite Apsley House, in the course of the autumn of this year, and the balance of the money would be applied to further beautifying the vacant spaces adjacent thereto. The funds at the disposal of His Royal Highness did not admit of a suitable work of art being placed on the top of the arch, as it would involve the expenditure of a sum of probably £20,000. The old statue of the duke stood at Aldershot, which hon. members would admit was a suitable site. He thought it cost more than £20,000 to get him there—(daughter) and under the circumstances they could not bring him back.

## Compensation for Licenses.

Mr. BONSON asked whether, instead of making the compensation of licensee holders a charge upon the county rates, Government would accept an amendment to the Local Government Bill authorizing the county council to allocate to a fund to be used exclusively for the purpose of compensating licensee holders who are deprived of their licenses under Clause 12, the additions which may be made to the existing license duties.—Mr. ERICSON said that any amendment of that sort would be fully considered by the Government.

## The Old Roman Wall of London.

Mr. PLUNKETT informed Mr. Bryce that during the excavations at the site of the new post office in St. Martin's-le-Grand the workmen came upon the best specimen yet discovered of the old Roman wall. On one side was a disused graveyard, and on the other side there was laid bare about 100 ft. of the wall in excellent preservation. He was inquiring how far it was possible to preserve the old Roman work, and by a report received that day he expected that it would be possible to preserve the whole of it, and to expose it to public inspection. (Hear, hear.)

## The Gold Discoveries in Wales.

In reply to Mr. Watt, Mr. W. H. SMITH said that the steps the Government were taking in reference to the Welsh gold discoveries was in the direction of granting licenses.

## The Government and the Pope.

Sir JAMES FERGUSON stated, in answer to Mr. Labouchere, that no official communication about affairs in Ireland had passed between the Foreign Office and the Duke of Norfolk or any Catholic bishop.—Mr. LABOUCHER said he had met Lord Salisbury in his capacity as Prime Minister.—Sir JAMES FERGUSON: I am asked whether any private communications

passed between Lord SALISBURY and the Duke of NORFOLK. I have no doubt that, as they are on terms of private friendship, many private communications may have passed. (Laughter and cheers.)—Mr. LABOUCHER asked if he was to understand that many private communications had passed between the two noblemen.—Sir JAMES FERGUSON replied that he had no information upon the matter at all.—Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL asked if any official communication of a political character had taken place between the Government and the Pope.—Sir JAMES FERGUSON asked for notice of the question.

## The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill.

On the consideration of this bill as amended, Mr. SLADE moved an amendment in favour of the repeal of the duty on gold and silver plate.—After some remarks from Sir George Campbell, Mr. HOWARD VINCENT, Sir J. McKENNA, and Mr. WIGGINS, Mr. GOSENCHEN said he would like to remove this heavy tax upon industry if he could, but he agreed with Sir William Harcourt that the fall in the value of silver had been greater than the amount of the duty, which, therefore, did not diminish the consumption of silver. If he says his way to a satisfactory solution of the drawback question, he should feel it his duty to advise the abolition of the tax.—Mr. SLADE withdrew his amendment.—Mr. WASHINGTON moved as a new clause that any person appealing against an assessment of incomptas should be entitled to appear by solicitor, but the amendment was rejected by 216 against 168.—On clause 3, relating to the new wine tax, Mr. CRAIG proposed to insert an amendment restricting the new tax to wine of a greater value at the port of entry than 30s. per dozen bottles.—Sir GEORGE CAMPBELL supported the amendment.—Mr. GOSENCHEN said he would like to remove the tax on gold and silver plate, and that the fall in the value of silver had been greater than the amount of the duty, which, therefore, did not diminish the consumption of silver. 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## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

**COVENT GARDEN.**  
MOSDAY, 1st May. Début of Madame Melba. Recitatives of Signor Ravelli, Signor Pandolfini, and Signor Maserati.  
**DONIZETTI'S LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.**  
Madame Melba, Mélis. Scenemaster, Signor Pandolfini Maserati, Mazzatorta, Signor Ravelli.  
**TUESDAY, 2nd May.**  
Reprise of Madame Nordica. Début of Mlle. Macintyre, Début of Mons. Etienne Durieux. Reprise of Signor Del Puente.  
**MADAME NORDICA.** Début of Mlle. Macintyre, and Madame Leblanche; Signor Del Puente, Bielette, Rinaldi, Sinclair, De Vaschetti, and Mme. Derivina.  
**THURSDAY, 4th May.**  
Reprise of Madame Nordica.  
**FRIDAY, 5th May.**  
Reprise of Madame Nordica. Début of Mlle. Macintyre, Début of Mons. Etienne Durieux. Reprise of Signor Del Puente.  
**SATURDAY, 6th May.**  
Reprise of Madame Nordica. Début of Mlle. Macintyre, Début of Mons. Etienne Durieux. Reprise of Signor Del Puente.

**LYCEUM THEATRE.**  
Solo Lyrical and Manager, Mr. HARRY IRVING.  
**MONDAY, 1st May.** "WEDDING A.M." Mephistopheles, Mr. Irving; Living, Margaret, Miss Ellen Terry; Messrs. Alexander, Glenny, Head, Tyras, Haviland, Johnson, Harbury, Harvey, Archer, Carter; Misses Matthews, Barnes, Cawdron, and Mrs. Chippendale. Box-office opens at 10.30 a.m.; Seats can be booked by letter or telegram. **LYCEUM.**

## ADEPHI THEATRE.

A. and M. Managers, Mr. and Mrs. D. DALBERTSON.

**EVERY EVENING.** at 8.30. **POMPADOUR.** New

Opera House. **MISSING.** Mrs. W. Williams.

**MONDAY, 1st May.** Living, Margaret, Miss Ellen Terry; Messrs. Alexander, Glenny, Head, Tyras, Haviland, Johnson, Harbury, Harvey, Archer, Carter; Misses Matthews, Barnes, Cawdron, and Mrs. Chippendale. Box-office opens at 10.30 a.m.; Seats can be booked by letter or telegram. **LYCEUM.**

**PRINCESS'S THEATRE.**  
LAST WEEK.—Every Evening Next, at 7.45. **THE MYSTERY OF A HANSON CAB.** by Arthur Law and Fergus W. Hume. Muses: J. Fernandes, Abingdon, Parker, Wheatman, Rose, Everard, and J. H. Barnes; Misses: F. G. Smith, C. Beauchamp, J. H. Darney, and others. **MONDAY, 1st May.** Living, 10s. 6d.; Box-office open 9.30 to 5.30. Doors 7.15. **TUESDAY, 2nd May.** Living, 10s. 6d.; Box-office open 9.30 to 5.30. Doors 7.15. **WEDNESDAY, 3rd May.** Living, 10s. 6d.; Box-office open 9.30 to 5.30. Doors 7.15. **THURSDAY, 4th May.** Living, 10s. 6d.; Box-office open 9.30 to 5.30. Doors 7.15. **FRIDAY, 5th May.** Living, 10s. 6d.; Box-office open 9.30 to 5.30. Doors 7.15. **SATURDAY, 6th May.** Living, 10s. 6d.; Box-office open 9.30 to 5.30. Doors 7.15. **SUNDAY, 7th May.** Living, 10s. 6d.; Box-office open 9.30 to 5.30. Doors 7.15. **MONDAY, 8th May.** Living, 10s. 6d.; Box-office open 9.30 to 5.30. Doors 7.15. **TUESDAY, 9th May.** Living, 10s. 6d.; Box-office open 9.30 to 5.30. 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## FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

**The Musical Copyright Bill.**  
The House went into Committee on the Copyright Musical Composition Bill.—Lord BIRKBECK supported the rejection of the first clause, contending that an attempt was being made to take away a right without giving any equivalent.—Lord HUNSCHELL supported the bill. The only alteration it would bring about was the amount of damages to be inflicted in case of an infringement of a copyright.—The clause was agreed to, and the bill passed through Committee.

**Irish Bankruptcy Courts.**  
Lord ASHBURTON introduced a bill for the establishment of local bankruptcy courts in Ireland.—The bill was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for that day week.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**The Channel Tunnel.**  
In answer to Sir G. PALMER, who asked whether there was any reason why the explorations should not be continued so as to test the possibility of making a tunnel between this country and France, Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH said that, remembering the vote of last session, he could not give any undertaking of the kind suggested.

## The Proposed Marylebone Free Library.

Mr. MATTHEWS, in answer to Mr. Bradlaugh, said he was informed by the commissioner of police that it was not the fact that in the recent vote taken on the proposal to establish a public library in Marylebone the police, who distributed the voting papers, in some cases delivered with them another paper calling on the ratepayers to vote "No." He did not see any reason for interfering with the practice of policemen delivering such voting papers.

## The Administration of Our Defensive Services.

Mr. W. H. SMITH, in answer to Lord C. Beresford, stated that Lord Hartington had consented to preside over a Royal Commission to inquire into the civil and professional administration of the Naval and Military Departments, and the relation of these departments to each other and to the Treasury, and to report what changes in the existing system would tend to the efficiency and economy of the public service.

## The State Purchase of the Railways.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. WATT called attention to the present position of affairs with regard to the railway companies of the United Kingdom, and moved that the time had arrived when the Government should appoint a Committee or Royal Commission to take into consideration the question of acquiring the railways in accordance with the General Railway Act of 1844.—Mr. GEORGE HOWELL seconded the amendment.—Sir J. GOLDMADID said that to purchase the railways would involve a capital of over £1,000,000,000, and there was no necessity for it.—Lord H. BRUCE hoped the Government would not resort to the *nos possumus* argument, but would grant a commission of inquiry.—Sir H. SAXELOWSON could not anticipate any good result from an inquiry.—Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH did not think he ever heard an important proposal brought forward with weaker arguments. The Government had no right to accept the proposal for an inquiry without being able to agree to the principle that the railways should be purchased by the State. The Government could not manage the railways as well as they were managed now, and he declined to introduce the curse of political influence and party sympathy into the railway service. He suggested that it would do more good to acquire our canals.—Mr. GLADSTONE thought the railway companies of this country had a very honourable record, and had, on the whole, set a good example to the world. Compared with 1857, we now travelled at twice the pace, and at half the price. For the English Government to take upon the back of the State one tenth of the property of the country, and to become responsible for its management, was not to be seriously entertained by Parliament.—Mr. WATT's proposal was then negatived without a division.

## Works of Art.

Mr. BARTLEY called attention to the present system of circulating works of art, and urged that arrangements should be made for extending the advantages of the national collection to our working population in a larger degree than at present.—Sir W. H. HART DIXIE expressed his appreciation of the value of circulating works of art. There had been an enormous advance in dealing with the distribution of specimens by the South Kensington authorities, but he objected to relaxing the rules for safeguarding these objects.

## The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill.

On the motion for the third reading of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, Mr. GLADSTONE expressed satisfaction that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had agreed to modify the new duty on bottled wines.—Mr. GOSCHEN, having replied, the bill was read a third time and passed. The House was counted out at a quarter past nine o'clock.

## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN (St. Stephen's Green Division).—The nomination for the election of a member in the room of the late Mr. E. Dwyer Gray, is now fixed for Tuesday, and the polling will take place on Saturday. The candidates are Mr. Robert Sexton (U.), and Mr. T. A. Dickson (G.), who formerly represented in succession Dungannon and County Tyrone.

**INDISPOSITION OF THE SPEAKER.**  
The Speaker of the House of Commons is confined to his bed with a severe attack of muscular rheumatism. His medical attendant holds out hope that with care the right hon. gentleman will be able to resume his Parliamentary duties immediately.

## FIVE CHARGES OF BURGLARY.

At Oxford City Court on Friday, a man, who gave the name of George Simmonds, was charged with committing five burglaries at Oxford on the night of the 1st of March, and stealing watches, chains, rings, studs, brooches, bracelets, locks, necklets, and other articles of jewellery. None of the property has been recovered. The prisoner was apprehended on suspicion at Slough. Superintendent Head said the prisoner's name was John Hartley. He was a titter of Salford, and was known to have gone under several aliases.—He was remanded for inquiries.

## EXCITING SCENE ON A STEAMER.

An exciting scene took place at Londonderry Quay on Friday. On the embarkation of the Toronto lacrosse team for home, one of the passengers, an ex-constable named Quigley, who resigned from the constabulary rather than attend a meeting in Donegal as a Government shorthand writer made a violent speech from the side of the tender denouncing Mr. Balfour and "the tyranny of the Coercion Government." The Canadians met this with cheer for the Queen, and singing loyal songs. A large crowd on the quay cheered alternately, and there was great excitement for a time.

## DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT IN REGENT'S PARK.

A man named Bristow, of Huntly-street, Buxton-square, was charged at Marylebone Police Court on Friday with indecent conduct in Regent's Park. The complaint had been made by some female servants at one of the houses in York-terrace.—Mr. De Butens sentenced him to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—Inspector Gibbs said he understood the servants had got into trouble with their master for having taken action in the matter.—Mr. De Butens highly commended the young women for having undertaken what was a very unpleasant duty, and added that those who condemned them for what they had done were themselves worthy of condemnation.

## THE TRIAL OF MR. W. O'BRIEN.

## The Theft of Court Documents.

On the magistrates taking their seats at Longsore on Wednesday, to resume the hearing of the charge against Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., for taking part in an unlawful assembly, great astonishment and excitement were caused by the announcement of the robbery of the depositions from the court since the close of the proceedings on the previous day. Mr. Paul, resident magistrate, announced that a most audacious robbery had been perpetrated, the court having been broken into and all the documents and depositions pertaining to the case abstracted from the desk of the court clerk.—Mr. Carson, for the Crown, commented in strong terms on the robbery, and proposed that the case should be heard again, all the witnesses, depositions being taken as in the first instance.—Mr. Bodkin, on behalf of Mr. O'Brien, assented to this course.—It had been arranged by the defence to close their case on Wednesday; but this, of course, was rendered impossible. Speculation is rife as to the manner and object of the robbery. The court-keeper declares that the perpetrators must have secreted themselves in the court after Tuesday's proceedings with the view of carrying out their scheme. In accordance with the arrangement previously mentioned, the rehearing of the case commenced as soon as the necessary forms could be prepared and filled up for taking the depositions anew, and about twelve o'clock the prosecution called their first witness, Mr. Mark K. O'Brien, county inspector, who was examined as to the suppressed meeting. Sergeant Doyle, shorthand reporter, followed. Mr. Healy cross-examined the old witnesses, and Mr. Harrington questioned the new ones.

## The Sentence.

The trial was resumed on Thursday. The evidence for the Crown closed shortly after twelve o'clock. Mr. Bodkin, for the defence, then asked the bench to dismiss the case, and in his speech the learned counsel made some allusion to Head-constable Keeley; whereupon the head constable stated aloud that if Mr. Bodkin were outside the court he would not dare to utter such expressions with impunity. Keeley, after making what Mr. Harrington called a threat, crossed the court, and placed himself in front of the seats occupied by Mr. O'Brien's counsel, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Harrington, and Mr. Bodkin protested strongly against the conduct of the head constable, and called for an expression of opinion from the bench. Mr. Paul, one of the magistrates, expressed his condemnation of the head constable's behaviour, and the incident terminated.—During the adjournment which followed it was decided to enter no defence in the case, in consideration for the convenience of the witnesses, who would have had to be re-examined. Mr. O'Brien was then sentenced to three months' imprisonment without hard labour. After the sentence Mr. O'Brien said that he had done his best to preserve the right of free speech and open agitation for the Irish people, and to let the English people know the truth. Having done so, if men were determined to crush free speech and to stifle the truth, upon their heads be the consequence. On the application of counsel, the magistrates agreed to state a case to the Exchequer Division.—The other charges against Mr. O'Brien were then proceeded with. On the second, that of holding a meeting of the National League, he was acquitted. The third count, inciting to promote a meeting of the National League, was then taken. County-inspector O'Brien and Sergeant Doyle were examined for the prosecution, and the court adjourned.

## A Charge Withdrawn.

The trial of Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P., on the third charge, was resumed at Longsore on Friday. The excitement manifested on Thursday has considerably abated.—Mr. Paul, resident magistrate, on taking his seat, said that it was the desire of the bench that this third charge should be withdrawn.—Mr. Carson, who prosecuted for the Crown, at once consented to the adoption of this course.—The cases of the shopkeepers who have been prosecuted for posting up placards announcing the meeting of the 8th inst. were then proceeded with.—The first case taken was that against Mr. John Sweeney, town councillor. The witnesses in Mr. O'Brien's trial were in court, and Mr. Bodkin proposed to call a large number of them, but after two witnesses had been examined for the defence, Mr. Hodder, R.M., declined to hear any more evidence on the matter.—The magistrates, in the result declared the charge proved, and sentenced the defendant to six weeks' imprisonment. They consented, however, as in Mr. O'Brien's trial, to allow a case to be stated for the superior courts, and agreed to let the cases against the remaining defendants stand over until the decision of the appeal in the superior courts is announced.

## MOBILISATION OF THE NAVY.

The Press Association understands that the Admiralty, in conjunction with the Treasury, are considering the advisability of having an experimental mobilisation of the Naval Reserve this summer. It is possible, should the sum of money required be granted by the Treasury, that the men of the 1st Class Reserve, and all under the mobilisation scheme for time of war, will be summoned to assemble at their respective ports in July next.

## A WIDOWER'S BREACH OF PROMISE.

At the Liverpool Assizes on Friday, the breach of promise case, Elizabeth Sleightholme v. Thomas Potts, was heard.—The plaintiff, a widow, met the defendant, a widower, and chief mate of a Liverpool and Antwerp steamer, at his sister's. He proposed marriage to her, whereupon she gave up her situation as lady's maid, but the defendant afterwards passed her in the street without noticing her, and he had not fulfilled his promise.—The defendant said he had not refused to marry the plaintiff, and that a reasonable time had not elapsed.—The jury awarded the plaintiff £200 damages.

## A TERRIBLE DEATH.

At Hereford, on Friday morning, a servant, named Esther James, was attacked with giddiness while alone in the house and fell on the fire. Her dress was soon enveloped in flames, and she attempted to get out of the house, but was hindered by the door being locked. By the time she reached the outside, her clothes had been reduced to a cinder, and her flesh was so terribly burned that she soon succumbed to her injuries.

## SUICIDE OF AN ARMOURER-SERGEANT.

Armourer-sergeant Richard Worthington Waddington, of the 4th Volunteer Brigade King's Liverpool Regiment, shot himself dead on Friday morning with his rifle, in his own house, the Canteen Hotel, East-side, Waterloo. Waddington, who had been a Volunteer for twenty years, lost his wife six months since, and had been in a depressed state of mind. The occurrence caused much excitement, as the deceased was well-known and respected.

## MURDER AND ROBBERY.

A great sensation has been created in St. Petersburgh by the murder of Lady Miklosch MacLay, an aunt of the late New Guinea explorer, and her maid. The crime was committed on Thursday at the lady's residence, the murderers at the same time making off with a sum of money amounting to 15,000 rubles. Two men, one of whom is the son of a female servant formerly employed by Lady MacLay, have been arrested as the murderers. The money has not, however, been recovered.

The Queen has sent a wreath of primroses to be placed on the grave of the late Lord Beaconsfield in Highgate Cemetery.

About a quarter past six o'clock on Friday evening a gentleman coming out of the post office near Charing Cross, suddenly fell to the ground. A doctor was fetched, but life was found to be extinct. The deceased was conveyed to the Charing Cross mortuary.

## THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

## The Statement with Regard to Chatham.

The committee of the House of Lords met again on Tuesday. At its last sitting Mr. Arnold White made a personal statement to the effect that in consequence of a report emanating from a court of inquiry at Chatham that his evidence as to sweating under the Admiralty system of clothes-making was exaggerated, he accompanied by Mr. H. A. F. Turrell, called at the Admiralty and saw General Williams, deputy adjutant-general. General Williams put in writing a memorandum that he believed Mr. White's statements to be true, and that the court of inquiry was actually ordered before Mr. White gave his evidence to the House of Lords.—Louis Lyons, tailor's machinist, who has written and published articles against the sweating system, was further examined. He stated that after he gave evidence on Tuesday, the 25th ult., a woman from the Master Tailors' Association called on his employers on Wednesday, the 26th ult., and asked him to keep the remaining 2d. to himself.—The Chairman: What is the price of these mantles? I suppose from 16s. or 17s. up to 23s or 24s, and sometimes they are sold at the fancy price of 22s or 23s. I cannot speak as to the value of the material.—Lord Thring: Do these mantles go to the West-end? Yes. In the case of head trimmings which are put on mantles, and obtained direct from the factory at from 10s. to 1s. gross, a person can earn from 8d. to 1d. a day, working from eight to eight o'clock, and some of the clever hands can make from 1s. to 2d. a day. In the case of the larger and heavier head trimmings, the sweater would receive from the manufacturer of the mantles 2s. 6d. a dozen for putting on the trimmings, and he would keep 1s. 4d. out of that for himself. The same thing applied to knickerbocker suits, which were made for 5d. throughout, the person finding his own cotton and oil. The same applied to shirt-making, brush-making, wire-drawing in connection with brushes, waistcoat-making, and trousers-making, and other trades.—Examined as to the sanitary condition of the homes of these people, he said that scarlet fever, typhus fever, and small-pox were constantly prevalent among them.—Replying to the chairman, he said that the work done in these fever-stricken homes went to the West-end as well as other places. In further answer to the chairman, he explained that the men and women of the Salvation Army lived in barracks, and they competed with the poor people, and it was this competition which had brought their wages down from 2d. to 2d. He described a handbag made of fibrous material which could be bought in Smithfield for a penny. He knew a case of a woman who sold six for sixpence, which she spent thus:—Three pence for more stuff to make fresh bags, and three pence for meal. The three pence for the meal was spent thus:—A penny for coal, a halfpenny for tea, a farthing for milk, a penny farthing for hot milk and bread; and that was a meal for four persons. He knew another case of a woman who earned sixpence; she had no more money and no more food. She spent three pence in sheep's trotters, a penny for potatoes, and a penny for carrots, and that was a dinner such as they seldom had from one year's end to the other. Since this committee had begun to make its inquiry, he had experienced great difficulty in obtaining information from the people.

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## sweater came in while he was waiting, and the boots were offered to him at the same rate, and he took them at once, and asked for the making of two gross also at the same rate. They were given to him. He would get the work done by letting it out to small people at 1s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. a dozen. In certain classes of women's boots a manufacturer would give 1s. 6d. per dozen pair, and the sweater would pay out of this 6d. to those men among them, keeping the other 6d. for himself.

## The Price of Silk Mantles.

In the case of ladies' best silk mantles the people got 7d. for making them right through, fading their own cotton and silk and oil for the machine. If the sweater came between these people and the manufacturer he gave them 3d. and kept the remaining 2d. to himself. The same thing applied to knickerbocker suits, which were made for 5d. throughout, the person finding his own cotton and oil. The same applied to shirt-making, brush-making, wire-drawing in connection with brushes, waistcoat-making, and trousers-making, and other trades.—Examined as to the sanitary condition of the homes of these people, he said that scarlet fever, typhus fever, and small-pox were constantly prevalent among them.—Replying to the chairman, he said that the work done in these fever-stricken homes went to the West-end as well as other places. In further answer to the chairman, he explained that the men and women of the Salvation Army lived in barracks, and they competed with the poor people, and it was this competition which had brought their wages down from 2d. to 2d. He described a handbag made of fibrous material which could be bought in Smithfield for a penny. He knew a case of a woman who sold six for sixpence, which she spent thus:—Three pence for more stuff to make fresh bags, and three pence for meal. The three pence for the meal was spent thus:—A penny for coal, a halfpenny for tea, a farthing for milk, a penny farthing for hot milk and bread; and that was a meal for four persons. He knew another case of a woman who earned sixpence; she had no more money and no more food. She spent three pence in sheep's trotters, a penny for potatoes, and a penny for carrots, and that was a dinner such as they seldom had from one year's end to the other. Since this committee had begun to make its inquiry, he had experienced great difficulty in obtaining information from the people.

## The Alleged Employment of Foreign Workmen.

At this point Mr. Theodore Lumley, solicitor for Messrs. Maple, Tottenham Court-road, applied for the evidence of Mr. Maple might be taken, in order that he might refute the statements relating to his firm made at the last meeting of the committee.—The chairman replied that the committee had been considering the subject that morning. The committee was at present taking the evidence of the workpeople, and when that was done, they intended to go on with the evidence of masters and employers. The committee had decided not to depart from that resolution, but they would give Messrs. Maple the earliest opportunity of giving evidence.—The witness was then cross-examined, and the committee afterwards adjourned.

## The Cabinet-making Trade.

Evidence was then given in relation to the sweating system as practised in the cabinet-making and upholstery trades.—Mr. Arnold White stated that it was the practice of some of the large houses to sub-let the work, and that it was sometimes sub-let again, and a great deal of the purely mechanical work was done by boys. Boys were indentured for five years, and in the fifth year received one pound per week. They were not taught the complete trade as they used to be, but only a branch of it, and they were therefore only useful in that branch. He exhibited a deal Pembroke table, which he said, was made and sold by the worker for 4s. 6d. out of which he had to pay 3s. 6d. for materials. He had bought the table from the retailer for 6s. 9d. A bed-room suite which formerly sold for £100 would now only bring £100. Large firms who formerly employed thirty or forty hands on their own premises now only employed from two to eight or ten. This he attributed mainly to the immigration of foreign paupers, which began to be virulent about 1880. Wages had been so much reduced in consequence that he had reason to believe women employed in upholstery eked out their wages by secret prostitution. He gave an instance of a man living in a room 9ft. and 10ft. square, and making Pembroke tables at from 4s. 6d. to 5s. each, including materials. He had then to carry them on his back from the East-end to Camden Town, or even Edmonton. The man formerly got 7s. 6d. for these tables. He instanced a case of a large London firm executing an order at a chateau in France and employing foreign workmen. In reply to the chairman, he said no doubt the firm was responsible for the workmanship; but if you bought a Chippendale chair you expected it was made by a Chippendale, a Stradivarius by Stradivarius, and a Raphael by Raphael, though he was aware there were "ghosts" in those days as well as in these. In reply to questions by the committee, he admitted that the foreigners who came over were industrious and moral, but they contributed little to the wealth of the country and did not bear the Englishman's burdens. He would therefore exclude them, because we had no free acres as they had in America. There was no comparison between the foreign paupers coming in now and the skilful Huguenots who came in after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This country was becoming the dust-heaps of Europe. He did not think there was yet any great grievance in the cabinet-making trade, but he saw in it the germs of the sweating system.—Another witness, who began business as a cabinet-maker, gave evidence as to his dealing with a large London firm, who, he represented, took far too large a percentage of the earnings of labour. He was told he could "squeezed" the men, and those he could not "squeezed" he could "shut."

## The Influx of Foreigners and Over-population.

The Rev. W. Adamson, vicar of Old Ford, was examined before the select committee of the House of Lords on Friday. He said that the sweating contractors broke their contracts by sub-letting. Matchbox-making was carried on in his parish

## THE THEATRES.

## ST. JAMES'S.

Following closely upon "The Wife's Secret," which, despite its excellent rendering, has not been attractive, Mr. Pinero's terse and epigrammatic adaptation of Ohnet's "Le Maître de Forces" ("The Ironmaster") was on Saturday revived at the St. James's with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal in the parts created by them of the couple estranged for awhile to love each other the more dearly afterwards. The essentially dramatic fibre of this excellent play, with its succession of vivid situations, the stronger for being led up to by means so unrestrained and natural, held the audience, as heretofore, in the thrall of its absorbing interest. As the brave, stern ironmaster, plebeian by name, but none the less a gentleman born by nature, Mr. Kendal again acted with such a depth of earnestness as has been shown by him in no other impersonation. In Mrs. Kendal, the pride of the aristocrat—humiliated at last by her slighted husband's reticent devotion, until it inspires a reciprocal passion in her own heart—received the tenderly pathetic expression to which this mistress of human emotion, above all other actresses, can give the fullest utterance. The covert malice of the heartless intriguer, Athénais, with her "Judas kiss," was enacted with exquisite fitness by Miss Rose Murray, who, alike by her personal presence and histrionic quality, made a highly favourable first appearance at the St. James's. Miss B. Horlock, as the ingénue Suzanne, exhibited a marked advance in her art by subduing the exuberance which has hitherto been its main defect. As the vulgar but manly Moulinet, Mr. Mackintosh, seen at his best, exhibited all the humour without a tinge of the coarseness of the well-meaning but ill-mannered plutocrat. Mrs. Gaston Murray, Miss Fanny Brough, with Messrs. H. Kemble, Waring, Hendrie, and Cathcart, went far to complete a cast which would have been perfect but for the comparative weakness of Mr. Lewis Waller as the insolent Due de Bligny. The play was listened to throughout with such interest as even resisted the interruptions of applause—which was the louder and more general in its enthusiastic expression for those impatient restraints during the progress of the action, when its culmination was reached at the final fall of the curtain.

## SURREY.

Mr. Conquest is utilising at the Surrey Theatre the tank invention of Mr. John Douglass to good purpose, and the leading lady of the Surrey company has evidently cut the record of her sex in feminine daring in the matter of realism. The present writer was struck on Monday night with the costume worn by Mrs. Bennett in the character of Eily ("Connor in "The Colleen Bawn"). There appeared to be something daring about it, and it was of the "clinging" order. Mrs. Bennett's tact and ingenuity became practically apparent in the cave scene in the second act, when she so skilfully submitted to be literally thrown into the water by the stout Mr. Nye, who impersonated Danny Mann. There was no humbug about the plunge, and there was no mistake about the natatory capabilities of the lady while in the water. Mr. Purdon, who enacted the part of Myles-na-Coppaleen, also took his plunge in gallant style, and when Mrs. Bennett and himself appeared before the curtain, in response to a unanimous call at the end of the act, and shook their dripping garments over the orchestra, the audience were highly amused. The revival of the play in every particular is a decided hit, and highly creditable to Mr. Conquest.

The special information has just reached the present writer from a trustworthy source that Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, with a view to future management, are in treaty for the Globe for a term of years, to commence at the expiration of the prospective run of "Bootle's Baby." Another theatre has found a tenant in whom the public will have the fullest confidence. The management of the new playhouse in Sloane-square, in course of erection for the lamented comedian, John Clayton, at the time of his death, will be undertaken by his former artistic colleague, Mrs. John Wood, whose best man, in a stage sense, will be another sympathetic fellow-worker, Mr. Arthur Culin. As Mr. Pinero is writing a piece for Mrs. John Wood and her company, the traditions of the old Court Theatre, which is now demolished, are evidently to be followed in the new house, from whose casts, however, the absence of one of its two late respected leaders will be sorely missed.—The stern need of official authority for the regulation of our playhouses is brought home to theatre-goers by the ominously frequent catastrophes by fire or collapse which are occurring in edifices of public entertainment the world over. During the past week two such "accidents," with fatal results in each instance, are reported—one at the Prague Hippodrome, a wooden structure, where a false alarm of "fire" caused a panic, resulting in the suffocation through insufficient means of egress of six persons and the injury of many more; and the other, in Rieh-Sylvania, a town of Ohio, where the floor of the public hall suddenly gave way under the pressure of 400 visitors, killing two and seriously maiming sixty others.—Under Royal patronage, supplemented by the greatest ladies of the peerage, a special matinée is announced to be given at the Criterion, "in aid of the funds of the parish of Holy Cross, St. Pancras." Can this possibly mean a parish "rate in aid"? If so, the Criterion is surely a peculiarly strange vestry hall in which to levy the rate. The programme, however, is alluring, including such items as "The Bachelor of Arts," with Mr. Wyndham; "Uncle Will," with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal; a concert, with honourable counts, and Mr. George Grossmith; and a burlesque of "David Garrick," by Messrs. Colchagh and E. Ponsonby.—For the benefit of Mrs. Anna Conover a performance will take place at Drury Lane on Friday, the 18th inst., for which the leading members of the London stage have offered their gratuitous services.—"Midnight"; or, the Wood Carver of Bruges" is the highly melodramatic title of a new romantic play, to be tried at the Princess's on the 29th inst., at the annual matinée of Mr. E. C. Stafford, who is joint author of the piece in collaboration with Mr. J. W. Farrell.—"The Love Story" is the name of another new piece to be shortly produced, under the direction of Miss Carlotta Leclercq, at a West-end theatre, with a cast including Messrs. J. G. Taylor, C. Channington, and Fuller Mellish, with the Misses Achern and C. Leclercq.—Miss Amy Steinberg acquitted herself exceedingly well in the character of Lady Macbeth at the Standard Theatre on Monday night. In the principal scene she evinced genuine dramatic power. The Macbeths of Mr. Pennington, and the Macduffs of Mr. A. Rayner, were also commendable interpretations of character.—Mr. E. H. Hailey, the well-known scenic artist of the St. Theatre, New York, who has been on a visit of inspection of the London and other English theatres, returns to America next week.—Mr. George Conquest, sen., will in all probability visit the United States and Australia during the present summer.—The clever Miss B. Barlow is now engaged on the music hall stage, to which she is a desirable acquisition.

## ROYAL MUSIC HALL.

The programmes arranged by Messrs. Purkiss and Adams for the amusement of the patrons of the above hall are invariably of an attractive order. The present one contains many enjoyable and diverting items. A novel absurdity, arranged by Mr. H. J. Dicott, entitled "The Tandem," is highly amusing. Comic vocalism finds capable exponents in Mr. Harry Randall, who is deservedly a favourite with the audience; Mr. Slade Murray, who also gains considerable applause; Mr. Tom Bass, a very good character vocalist; and Mr. A. Lenard. The singing of Mr. Dexter, who possesses a very fair tenor voice, is highly commendable. The Sisters Collins sing well and dance very gracefully, as does also Miss Florrie West, while the charms of Miss Minnie Mario's vocalism and dancing are emphasised by her

fascinating appearance. Miss Jenny Hill is a capital comedienne and vocalist, who supplements her songs with spirited patter. The Sisters Jonghman contribute some pleasing duets, as do also the Sisters Hedderwick. The quick changes manipulated by Mons. Cassebelle are highly commendable, the impersonation of Madame S. Bernhardt being exceedingly clever. Mr. Isou has arranged some pleasing incidental music and the general arrangements are well managed by Mr. T. S. Carlton.

## A SAD STORY FROM NEWCASTLE.

At the Newcastle Police Court, William Reay, landlord of the Burns tavern, The S. & D. Newcastle, was summoned for having permitted drunkenness on his licensed premises on the 20th ult.—The evidence of Elizabeth McHugh went to show that on the 20th ult. she went to the Burns tavern, where she knew a barmaid named Miss Harper. About a quarter past two o'clock she left the house in company with Miss Harper to go for a walk. When she returned to the house about a quarter to six o'clock the same afternoon, she had a glass of port wine and a glass of brandy. The drink was paid for by two gentlemen. After she drank the brandy she lost her senses, and did not remember anything more until the following morning, when she found herself in the Central Police Station. After hearing other evidence, the bench considered the case proved.—Subsequently William Reay, William Pinder, George Greenhoe, and Frank Melville were summoned for having assaulted McHugh.—Arthur Sanderson said about a quarter past six o'clock on the 20th ult. he went into the Burns tavern, where he saw McHugh sitting on a stool. She was drunk and talking to herself. Suddenly the defendants rushed out of a snug and got hold of the young woman. They pushed her through the back bar into the snug, where she remained alone with the defendant. Reay for about five minutes. Whilst the defendants were carrying McHugh from the bar and also when she was in the snug she screamed loudly. Afterwards the defendants, excepting Greenhoe, took her from the snug to the back kitchen, where witness saw them place her on a chair, from which she immediately fell. Reay then got hold of her by the ankles and lifted her up, whilst her clothes were down. Reay and Pinder smacked her on different parts of the body with their flat hands.—Elizabeth McHugh said that after drinking a glass of brandy she lost her senses entirely, and remembered nothing of the assault. About three o'clock on the following morning Reay and Melville came to the police station to bail her out, and afterwards she accompanied them to the Burns tavern, where she had to rebuke Reay for attempting to take liberties with her.—The witness here fainted and screamed, and had to be assisted out of the witness-box.—Polly Taylor, barmaid at the Burns tavern, said that whilst McHugh was being assaulted in the back kitchen, Greenhoe, who was looking over the top of the snug, said "It is a shame that Reay bad got the girl's clothes over her head."—Mr. Strachan said, on behalf of Reay, his instructions were to give a total and explicit denial of the charge against him. No Englishman would have witnessed an assault as alleged without raising a hue and cry against it, and he therefore hoped the bench would doubt the evidence of Sanderson.—The defendants were then sworn, and they all denied having committed an assault on McHugh.—The bench found each defendant guilty. In the case against Reay, against whom there were two charges of assault, they imposed a fine of 25s and costs in each case, and they fined the other defendants 25s and costs each, or, in default of payment, a month's imprisonment. In the case against Reay for permitting drunkenness they inflicted the maximum penalty of 40s and costs, and endorsed the conviction on the license.

## AN OBJECTIONABLE CLUB.

At Marlborough-street Police Court, Frederick Nuttell, a waiter, Upper John-street, and Antoinette, described as his wife, were charged with breaking two of the windows at the Olympia (late the Arlington) Club, Butebone-place, at an early hour on Tuesday morning.—Harry Johnson, the hall porter, said the male prisoner was a member, and on Sunday night he and the woman entered between eleven and twelve o'clock. About four o'clock that morning they created a disturbance, and he was directed to turn them out. When outside the man smashed the windows, doing damage to the amount of 28s or 29s.—Otto Frederick, the barman, said he was standing behind the bar when he heard the windows smashed. He ran to the door and saw the woman trying to break another pane with her fist. He seized her and prevented her doing further mischief. She released herself, however, and then tried to re-enter the club, but finding she could not do so, she once more endeavoured to break the window, and was again restrained. Julius Schmitz said he was steward of the club.—The Magistrate: But who is the proprietor?—Schmitz said that he took the "plate" and paid the rent.—The Magistrate: Very well, you are the proprietor of the club.—Continuing his evidence, Schmitz said the damage amounted to between 28s and 29s. The man was turned out because he struck his "wife." The club was closed at four o'clock of a morning according to the rules.—The Magistrate: Is this the club where the man Weiss, one of the hall porters, was in custody, recently rushed out and kicked an offending passer-by in a brutal manner, so violently, indeed, that he is now unable to appear?—Sergeant Brewer said it was the same place.—Mr. Bernard Abrahams said this was one of those clubs which the magistrate had been endeavouring for some time past to eradicate from the metropolis. As soon as one proprietor was removed and punished another took his place, and the same game was carried on as before. The proprietor was a man who gained money by breaking our laws. No Englishman would dare to offend in the same manner, but these foreigners came over from their own countries, many of them because they were "wanted" there, and opened establishments in the West-end, doing that which was forbidden by the licensing laws.—Mr. Newton: Let a plainclothes officer make inquiry into this place, a so-called club; and the sooner this sort of thing is put a stop to the better. The woman, who is well-known here, is evidently not the wife of the man, as she has said she is. The man, however, appears to have acknowledged her in the club as his wife, so let the characters of both of them be inquired into.—The prisoners were remanded for a week.

## NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Medals for long service and good conduct have been awarded to the following men:—Samuel Hammond and Tom Hooper, leading stokers, J. T. Cole, Charles Jerome, H. Jeffrey, E. J. Pitt, and Thomas Stevenson, stokers, F. W. Whitehouse, James Dupen, E. A. Hatt, able seamen (riggers), J. W. Wales, engine-room artificer, Frederick Roper, musician, all of the Royal yacht Osborne; M. J. Barnes, second captain of maintop, of the Northumberland; Albert Kite, captain's steward, of the Sultan; E. J. Bisson, boatswain's mate, and Thomas Young, blacksmith, of the Edinburgh; Samuel Leonard, ward-room steward, of the Alexandra; W. H. Downs, engine-room artificer, of the Pembroke; James Lee, captain quarter-deck man, of the St. Vincent; R. Edlestone, boatswain (1st class), of the Cambridge; Alfred Rogers, J. Chandler, Frederick Dankester, and M. Keneley, chief boatswain-in-charge, of the Conqueror.

A LADY WRITING ON DRESSMAKING AND LADIES' WORK, 1882.—"By the aid of Mrs. LEACH'S FAMILY DRESSMAKER I am able to make my own and also my sister's dresses, and I have much pleasure in recommending Mrs. Leach's useful series of books." See Mrs. Leach's book, "How to Make Underclothing, 3d; Ladies' and Children's Pin-Upholes and Aprons, id.; Infants' Clothing, Boys' and Men's Suits, id.; Fancy Work-Basket, 2d; Lessons in Knitting, 1s.; Crochet, 1s.; How to Wash, 1s.; How to Iron, 2d; Household Accounts, 1s.; How to Sew, 1s.; The Christian Herald," etc.—"Mrs. Leach's books and patterns are the pioneers of Home Dressmaking." To be had of all newsagents, or by post 4d stamp extra.—Mrs. Leach, & Johnson's Court, Fleet-street, London.—[Advt.]

## ANOTHER LEA MYSTERY.

## Supposed Murder and Outrage.

At Dalston Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Bros, George Anthony, 23, bargeman, and Charles Carter, 30, labourer, were charged on suspicion with having been concerned together in causing the death of Annie Smith. Mr. Romain, solicitor, announced that he appeared for Carter, and Mr. Charles Vernon Young said he was instructed to appear for Anthony.—William Boud, inspector J Division, said that on April 26th he received information that the girl, Annie Smith, of 35, Hemsworth-street, Brixton, had been missing from her home since the previous Saturday. In the course of his inquiries he saw the prisoner Anthony at the Ship Aground beerhouse in the Lea Bridge-road. Witness asked him if he had seen anything of a woman on the previous Saturday night. He said "Yes. About twelve o'clock I saw the woman with three men outside this beerhouse. She was the worse for drink. I heard that she had been robbed of her purse, and that one of the men had taken it. I went up to that man and had a struggle with him. I fell into the ditch and some other men came up. The man was then searched by young Marvel (the son of the landlord of the beerhouse), but nothing was found upon him. The man afterwards went away, and I asked the woman if I should go up the road with her. She and me then went up to Lea Bridge together as far as Chat-worth-road. I left her there, and I don't know where she went. I never saw her after."

Inspector Hoskin, J Division, said that on the previous morning he went to the prisoner Anthony and told him his business, adding that he believed he was the last to see the young woman alive on the Saturday night. He replied, "I will tell you all I know." Witness cautioned him, and he proceeded: "About five minutes to twelve on Saturday night I was outside the Ship Aground and I saw two men running towards Clapton. I heard that they had stolen the girl's purse, who was standing close by. I, with Joseph Canter, Murphy, and others ran after them. I stopped one of them. We had a struggle. He was searched and allowed to go. I walked back to the girl, and with her walked on the Lea Bridge-road, down Chatsworth-road, across the marshes, over Strong's Bridge, along the towing-path about 50 yards to the water-gates. I then saw Charlie Canter coming along the path, and I went away. I left her standing against the wall, and I went along the path over Pond-lane Bridge, across the fields, and down home. Charlie Canter was talking to her when I left. When I came back into Lea Bridge-road, I saw George Judd and Micky Cornhill, and said 'Good-night.' I got home at five to one." Witness saw scratches on Anthony's head, which he said had been caused in the struggle with the man. The road Anthony had said he went was not his right or his nearest way.—Dr. Charles Aveling, the divisional surgeon at Hackney, said he was called to see the body at the Hackney Mortuary on April 27th. The dress was wet and muddy, but there was no evidence of tearing or anything to show that there had been a struggle. The left cheek had been gnawed through, apparently by rats, and the right arm had also been laid bare by similar means. In the evening witness made a post mortem examination, and found that death was due to suffocation by drowning. The assumption was that the woman had been violated, and to obtain some evidence of that witness made a post mortem without the coroner's order. The organs were normal, and there was no evidence of recent violence. There could not have been a severe struggle in the water, but witness was certainly of opinion that she went into the water alive. The same evening witness examined the two prisoners. On Anthony there was a small scratch on his forehead, which was apparently about a week old, and on Canter there were three small scratches and an abrasion on the nose.—Mr. Bros said he thought there was very little evidence against Canter—in fact, practically none. He remanded both prisoners for a week, but allowed Canter out on his own bail in 25s.

## The Inquest.

Mr. Wynne Baxter, coroner, opened an inquest at Hackney upon the body of Elizabeth Annie Smith, aged 25 years, who was found in the River Lea.—Mr. Albert Smith, builder, 33, Hemsworth-street, Brixton, said he was father to the deceased. She was a machinist, and had worked for Messrs. Robins, of Hoxton-street, to the day of her death. Witness did not see his daughter when he breakfasted on the 21st ult.; and she had gone out before he returned in the evening. Deceased was generally out on a Saturday night, and he expected her in about 11.30 or twelve o'clock that night, but she did not return. On the Sunday morning he was informed that deceased had not come home. All the family, six daughters and four sons, assisted in the search on Monday, but nothing was heard until the Friday, when witness was fetched to the Hackney Mortuary, where he identified the body. She was engaged to a young man named Sted, who lived in the same street. He was a carpenter. Witness saw Mr. Sted about his daughter after she was missing, and found that he had not been with her that night. Her sisters very seldom accompanied her when she went to the dancing grounds at Lea Bridge. The deceased drank a little at times, spirituous and malt liquors. Witness had seen her the worse for drink.—By the Jury: Deceased was rather passionate and self-willed. He had objected to her going to the Greyhound, and advised her for her good as far as he could. She had drunk rather freely, and stayed out all night sometimes, but always with respectable friends.—Mr. Romain, solicitor for one of the men in custody, asked if deceased always paid for her own drink, and witness replied: "Yes, as far as I know."—William Drummond McGill said on Saturday, the 21st ult., he was assistant manager at the Carman's Rest coffee-house, at Lea Bridge-road. This was next to the dancing grounds. They sat down at a table for some time, and then went and danced. That would be about half past seven. As the young woman came up the gardens witness noticed that she was staggering. She was by herself, and walked past witness's shop door. Witness followed her, and procured a glass of water for her, as she looked faint and ill. Some one in the garden said she had had ice cream. The young woman was then ordered out of the gardens, and as she left she fell down. Witness took her into her own house, where she fainted. After she came round she was given a cup of tea, but made no remark to witness.—By the Coroner: She appeared to be very drunk indeed. After she left the house witness did not see her again. While in the house the girl vomited, and the smell was very strong of snuff. She had no umbrella when she left the house. Her mantle was placed in front, so witness could not say whether her dress bodice was open or not.—By the Jury: Deceased fell down in a fit opposite witness's door, and if she had fallen into the river in that state it would have been impossible for her to have got out. Witness had never seen the young gentleman since.—Sted here came into court, but the witness could not identify him as the person who was with the deceased in the gardens.—Thomas Marvel, landlord of the Ship Aground public-house, said: At twelve o'clock on April 21st, just as I had closed my house, one of the men who had brought the girl up the road came and asked for a pot of beer, and I said it was too late. I was outside finishing my pipe before going to bed. There were three men together, and a female was sitting at the end of the front garden. I could not tell her age. I cannot say if she had anything on her head, nor whether she had an umbrella in her hand. I heard one say to another, "Do you know the young woman? Don't leave her here." This remark was addressed to the man by some costers who had come up in their barrows from the Walthamstow market, and it was made because the three men appeared to be going away, leaving the young woman behind. The three men then stepped back and took the young woman with them. They went with them up the Lea Bridge-road towards Clapton. I saw Anthony amongst the men outside my house, but he was not one of the three spoken of. Canter was also there, as well as a man named Murphy and one or two females. I cannot say if the young woman was the worse for drink. Neither of the three men were Anthony or Canter. I don't know the age of either of the three men.—The inquiry was again adjourned.

stable Yates searched the canal and river. Within about 150 yards of the White House beer house, they found the body in the water, and a number of rats round it. The right arm was entangled in the rushes, and the dolman was over the head. The outside dress was torn, and the dress was open in the front. They found a glove and pocket handkerchief in the pocket. An earring was in the right ear, but none in the left. There was no money on her. The body was afterwards sent to the Hackney Police Station, and thence to the mortuary. There was a hole in the left cheek which appeared to have been gnawed by rats. The right arm also seemed to have been bitten. There were no footprints where the body was found.—Mr. C. T. Aveling, surgeon of police, said he first saw the body between ten and eleven o'clock on the 27th ult. at the Hackney Mortuary. In the evening he made a post mortem examination. There was no appearance of the deceased having had a struggle while alive as far as could be judged from the clothes. There were no bruises or marks of violence on the body, nor any fracture or broken bone. The brain was normal, the lungs gorged with blood, and the heart healthy. The stomach contained a small quantity of food, but there was no smell of alcohol. There were no signs of snuff in the stomach. The cause of death was drowning, and the deceased went out with a man named Steed, but they had a quarrel on the previous Monday, and she was not going to see him that night. She was sure the deceased left the house that evening without an umbrella. The umbrella produced was not her sister's. She had never seen it before. Witness knew that the deceased had money when she left the house, for she had just previously drawn her wages. She earned 14s. a week, and sometimes more. She often went out with her young man dancing.—William Steed, 39, Hemsworth-street, a carpenter, said he had been courting the deceased for six years. They were to be married. He did not know where she was going on Saturday, the 21st ult., as they had had words on the previous Monday because he had charged her with breaking his heart. The deceased went out with a man named Godbold, and he had been charged with her. She had never seen him before. Witness knew that the deceased had money when she left the house, for she had just previously drawn her wages. She earned 14s. a week, and sometimes more. She often went out with her young man dancing.—William Steed, 39, Hemsworth-street, a carpenter, said he had been charged with her. She had never seen him before. Witness knew that the deceased had money when she left the house, for she had just previously drawn her wages. She earned 14s. a week, and sometimes more. 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### A NEW RECREATION GROUND FOR PADDINGTON.

**Opening by the Duke of Cambridge.** On Saturday H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge declared open for the use of the public a new recreation ground of some twenty-one acres, which includes an excellent cycling track of three and a half laps to the mile, and a sprint course, 120 yards in length, roped and staked in the best style by Fred Jenny, who was once a famous "sprinter." Of the remaining space, there are nine acres for cricket and four for a gymnasium. Several foot races were decided during the afternoon, the prizes, which were ultimately distributed by Lady Randolph Churchill, being valued at £50. It is expected that the ground will be largely used by amateur athletic clubs, to whom a small charge will be made. The entries for the first athletic meeting included many high class amateurs, as will be seen by the fact that Finlay, of the Kensington F.C., who won the 420 yards handicap, running his distance of 112 yards in 11.50.

The Duke of Cambridge, on arrival, was conducted to the pavilion, which was crowded by a fashionable company, while the grounds were thronged by several thousands of persons. He was received by Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, Mr. Aird, M.P., Mr. Fardell, and others.

Lord R. Churchill, addressing his Royal highness, said he had had the great honour of being selected by those who were responsible for the proceedings of offering his Royal highness a cordial welcome. What his Royal highness had witnessed that day might be looked upon as a culminating period in a movement which had been going on for some considerable time to supply the wants of the locality in the direction of an open space, where healthful recreation and amusement could be indulged in by a population which exceeded 100,000. Until the present moment it might be safely said that there had been no convenient spot where the young and healthy and strong could come together for the purpose of the enjoyment of those many games and athletic exercises which had done so much to form the manhood of this country. In the year 1883 a great movement had been set on foot in Paddington for the purpose of acquiring a public park. That movement had been energetically taken up in the locality, and it had also been warmly supported by the public bodies representing the locality. They had endeavoured to acquire a portion of the ground which they had met in that day, and they had sought for the assistance of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who were the owners or part owners of the property, and also of the Metropolitan Board of Works, but, as his highness was aware, bodies of the magnitude of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Metropolitan Board of Works were not easy to move, and the locality therefore had not derived from those corporations the assistance which they had a right to expect. (Hear, hear.) But these inhabitants of the locality who were interested in the work had been by no means disengaged on that account, and individuals had taken the place of the great public organisations in the movement, and Mr. Beechcroft—(cheers)—whom Paddington was most fortunate in possessing amongst its inhabitants, had come to the front, and had availed himself of certain portions of the ground which were in his possession, and which could be acquired by him, and who had initiated a festival last year, at which his Royal highness had been pleased to be present, and at which many of the children of the locality had been entertained in commemoration of the jubilee of her gracious Majesty. That festival, and the young couple were speedily made man and wife.

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After some remarks from Mr. J. Aird, M.P., the Duke of Cambridge hoped that the endeavour to permanently acquire the grounds would be brought to a successful conclusion. There could be no doubt that this sort of place of recreation was becoming more rare from year to year. Our enormous community increased in every direction and almost every small plot of land was now being covered with houses. That was all very well, and it was, perhaps, desirable, but it was impossible to forget that health and strength were most essential to the human existence, and unless every class of life, high and low, had the ability to enjoy themselves in certain portions of the day, they deteriorated and became much less physically powerful and strong than they were when they had more open spaces at their disposal. Therefore, he contended, it was one of the necessities of our towns that there should be open spaces, and he regretted that the open spaces were being absorbed so rapidly. He thought Paddington, from the large number of its inhabitants, greatly required an open space, and he hoped other localities would follow its example in that respect. His Royal highness then paid a tribute to the labour of "his excellent friend" Mr. Beechcroft, and went into the grounds, where he planted a cedar tree in commemoration of the occasion.

The spade with which he performed this act he desired would be accepted by William Jones, who had acted as foreman of the "unemployed" during their work at the grounds.

Lord R. Churchill then addressed the men, and said that other parts of London might well follow the example set by Paddington in times of distress.

His Royal highness then walked, accompanied by Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, round the grounds, and watched with apparent interest some of the contests which were taking place. The proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

On Saturday Alfred Townsend, 18, of 29, Pickane-street, Battersea, was seriously injured by the bursting of a lemonade bottle.

On Saturday Robert Pemberton, an arsenal pensioner, living at 12, Union-street, Woolwich, was conveyed on the police ambulance to the Woolwich Infirmary, in consequence of having attempted suicide by cutting open the veins of his left leg with a shoemaker's knife.

The body of the man which was found on the premises at Queen's-road Station, Battersea, was identified on Saturday as that of William Teare, aged 52, a journeyman saddler, of 18, Manor-place, West Ham-lane, Stratford. It is not known what he was doing at Battersea on the day of his death.

A painter was killed on Saturday while following his employment at the Sunderland Central Station. He was painting the roof, when he fell to the ground and was picked up insensible. He died soon after his admission to the infirmary. Three men were injured at the same station a few weeks ago by the giving way of some scaffolding.

### IMPORTANT PICTURE SALE.

#### High-priced Pictures.

On Saturday Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods sold at their rooms some remarkable pictures from various private collections, some of which realised high prices. The most important lots were as follows:—"Religious Controversy in the Time of Louis XIV." 6in. by 7in., by A. Elmore, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1849, and at the Jubilee Exhibition, Manchester, last year, £1,000gs.; Arthur Tooth, of the Haymarket, "Le Espada," 2in. by 18in., by M. Fortuny, 610gs. (Koekkoek); "Christ before Pilate," 3in. by 5in., the original study for the large picture by M. de Munkacy, 900gs. (Koekkoek). Then came four fine examples by C. Troyon, viz., "The Ferry," 3in. by 5in., 3,500gs. (this was put up at 1,000gs., and knocked down amidst applause to a buyer whose name did not transpire); "Milking Time," 3in. by 4in., 400gs. (Ionides); "Harrold," 3in. by 4in., 1,300gs. (Agnen); "The Watering Place," 24in. by 35in., 550gs. (Wallis).

Various pictures:—"Close of Day, Ploughing, Normandy," by T. P. Beadle, exhibited at the Academy last year, 150gs. "Labours Nivernais"—"Oxen Ploughing"—a large picture by Rose Bouvier, on being unveiled was greeted with applause. It was painted for Count Orloff, and has been engraved. The first bid was £1,000gs., and it was knocked down for 4,200gs. amid renewed applause. In 1886 it was sold in these rooms for 2,000gs. "The Burning of the House of Lords and Commons, October 16th, 1834," by J. M. W. Turner, R.A., exhibited at the Academy, 1853, and at Burlington House, 1853, 1,500gs. (Ponsonby); "A Storm in Harvest," exhibited at the Academy, 1873, and especially selected by the artist, J. Lunnell, sen., to represent him at the International Exhibition, South Kensington, 1,250gs. (Agnen); "Reading the Bible" (with copyright), by T. Faed, R.A., 1,750gs. (Vikins). It was put up at 500gs., and in 1884 sold for 21,850.

"Gold of the Sea," by J. C. Hook, R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1872, 1,600gs.; "The Empty Nest" (with copyright), by Sir J. E. Millais, R.A., 1887, 620gs. (White); "Milking Time," by J. Lunnell, sen., 250gs. (Lawrence); "The Last Load," by J. Lunnell, 810gs. (Lawrence); "The First Whisper of Love," by L. Alma-Tadema, R.A., 70gs. (Vikins); "The Picture of Health," by Sir J. E. Millais, exhibited in 1874, and engraved by S. Cousins, R.A., 620gs. (Agnen). Many other pictures were disposed of at prices ranging upwards from 160 guineas.

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#### THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Saturday a large number of the metropolitan Volunteers proceeded to Putney and Wimbledon for drill, skirmishing, and outpost work. Among those battalions which had the finest masters were the London Scottish, Queen's Westminster Rifles, the London Rifle Brigade, and the 1st Surrey Rifles, who were all to be found at work between six o'clock and dusk on various portions of Wimbledon Common. At many of the suburban ranges other battalions were engaged in competition for the teams to represent their corps in the Queen's and St. George's contests at the next Wimbledon meeting, or in shooting for company and regimental prizes. The 3rd Tower Hamlets Engineers met in strong force at their headquarters at Bethnal Green for the prizes given by Colonel Sir Alfred Kirby and the officers of his battalion, for competition between companies in drill. The parade was under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Sewell. Sir Alfred Kirby being present in uniform, and a good number of officers being present in uniform. The proceedings commenced with an inspection of the ranks by Major Burnaby, the City marshal, who had undertaken the task of judging the performances of the companies entered, viz., A Company (Lieutenant Day's), C Company (Major Godwin's), E Company (Major Cohen's), and F Company (Captain de Lara Cohen's). The test included about a dozen different company movements, besides the bayonet exercise and the manual and firing exercises. The rules prescribed that no company was to be of less strength than sixteen files, but F Company, which eventually proved to be the victor for the second year in succession, had eighteen files on parade. The company movements and manual and firing exercises were uniformly good, and must have been difficult for the City marshal to distinguish between them. In the bayonet exercise there was rather more difference, but with one or two exceptions the various parts of this were of a high order of merit. Except in the case of Captain de Lara Cohen, who was himself at the head of F Company, the post of captain had been left to the company sergeant-majors, a distinct disadvantage, no doubt. Eventually the winners of last year were again awarded first prize, and Captain de Lara Cohen's men again won 21s. The second place was accorded to A Company, commanded by Company Sergeant-major Hart, which won 27s. The third and fourth places were accorded to E Company and C Company respectively. On announcing the result, Major Burnaby warmly congratulated Sir Alfred Kirby and Colonel Sewell on the exhibition of proficiency in drill which he had witnessed. He frankley admitted that he had very great difficulty in arriving at his decision, owing to the narrow margin which separated the various performances. He had been much astonished at the high character of the drill, and at the wonderful progress which the Volunteers must have made since he had seen their work, if what he had that night seen was to be taken as a sample of what the Volunteers generally could do. But he was under the impression that the Volunteers paraded on that occasion most rank above the average, and he felt sure that the little battalion which Colonel Sewell had that night commanded could be second to none. He should certainly shrink from the contest if he were asked to enter into a similar competition with his old battalion against the Tower Hamlets Engineers. He had been greatly gratified, and was personally much obliged to Colonel Sewell for the treat that had been afforded him. Colonel Sewell then thanked the City marshal in the name of Colonel Sir A. Kirby, and the officers, and remarked that now they had the honour of belonging in the same as well as in similarity of duty to the corps of Royal Engineers. The umpire afterwards dined with Sir Alfred Kirby and the officers, the visitors including Major Mackenzie, formerly of the Royal Artillery Company, and the officers, including Lieutenant-colonel Sewell, Lieutenant-colonel Coles, R.E., Major Godwin, Captain de Lara, Captain Norman, Lieutenants Glanville, Sewell, Singen, and Quartermaster Kershaw. During dinner a fine selection of music was played by the band of the regiment.

#### THE LONDON TRADES COUNCIL.

The annual delegates' meeting of the London Trades Council was held on Saturday afternoon at the White Swan Tavern, Temple-street, Whitefriars, Mr. C. J. Drummond (secretary London Society of Compositors) in the chair.—Mr. George Shipton, the secretary, presented the annual report, which showed that during the past year there were affiliated to the council sixty-three societies, embracing forty-three separate and distinct trades, representing a total number of members of the council of 25,320. The report was adopted, and Mr. Shipton was unanimously re-elected secretary for the ensuing year; and after further business the meeting was closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

#### THE COMPOSITORS SOCIETY AND THE EIGHT HOURS QUESTION.

The report of the London Society of Compositors for the quarter ending 31st March was issued on Saturday, and gives the exact results of the ballot taken on the eight hours question. There were majorities of 973 against the proposition of an eight hours' limit to the day's work; 2,398 against the proposed "total cessation of work on Saturdays;" of 2,006 against Parliament "enforcing an eight hours' day by law, or enforcing a Saturday holiday by law;" and 1,203 against the proposition of obtaining either of these privileges "by the free and united efforts of the organised trades of the kingdom." It should be added that 5,303 ballot papers were issued by the society, and of these 3,302 were accounted for, 27 were informal, and 2,569 were unaccounted for. It may be stated that the increase in the society's funds on the quarter has been £883—the total amount to the credit of the society being now £21,083—and that the increase in membership for the same period was 150, the number of members now standing at 7,155.

#### A SUSPICIOUS CASE.

At Worcester on Saturday Mary Eleanor Powell, aged 36, widow, and Ellen Humphreys, aged 20, servant, were remanded on the charge of murder. Henry Powell, publican, who was husband of the first-named prisoner, and it was stated that a man undergoing a term of imprisonment would be similarly charged in connection with the same case, as soon as an order has been obtained to bring him up from prison. It was alleged that Mrs. Powell insured deceased's life for £200 in December last, and in January he was taken ill. He died on April 3rd, and medical evidence pointed to the fact that death was due to narcotic poisoning.

#### DESTRUCTION OF A MANSION BY FIRE.

The residence of Mr. Ambrose M. O'Ferrall, D.L., Moyvalley House, county Meath, has been destroyed by fire. The flames broke out early on Saturday in one of the flues at the top of the house and rapidly spread, there being no means to combat their progress at the time of the outbreak. There were only a female servant and labourers in and about the place, and seeing that the fire could not be checked, efforts were made to save the valuable in the house. Old paintings, china, and a quantity of books were got out, and the fire burned on until five o'clock p.m., when the place was gutted, nothing but the bare walls being left standing. Mr. O'Ferrall himself had been absent in London, and only returned in time to see his house, which is one of the finest mansions in Meath, in a state of ruin. The house, which is situated a considerable distance from the village, is surrounded by trees, and for this reason the villagers were not aware till long after the fire broke out of its existence. It is stated that the damage is not covered by insurance.

#### VISCOUNT LYMINSTON.

Viscount Lyminster, M.P., will preside at the festival dinner of the Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution, to be held on Wednesday, the 20th of June.

### THE ISLEWORTH MURDER.

At the Brentford Petty Sessions on Saturday before General Tremere, and a full bench of magistrates, Sarah Ellen Proctor, of Windmill End, near Dudley, Staffordshire, was charged on remand with causing the death of Charlotte Whaley, by striking her on the head with a wash-hand jug on April 17th, at Mitchell's Cottage, North-road, Isleworth, under circumstances reported in the *People* last week. Mr. Sims prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury. The prisoner, who appeared very ill, was accompanied with a chair. Jane Darby, nailmaker, of Darby End, Staffordshire, gave evidence as to the quarrel which took place between the deceased and the prisoner about three years ago, resulting in proceedings before the magistrates, after which they were not for some time on speaking terms. The witness went to London with the parties on Sunday, March 23rd, and left them at the

## "THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

This has been the least productive season in the modern history of the Tay salmon fisheries.

Ten thousand persons were present at the so-called "private view" of the Paris Salon.

Dollis Hill, Lord Aberdeen's place, is said to have been the last house robbed by Jack Sheppard.

The number of attendances at the Farrington General Dispensary during the past year was 10,392.

During a fight between two squaws at Reno, Cal., one of them bit off the finger of her opponent and swallowed it.

Simla is very short of water. The hydrants are locked except at stated times, and the people actually fight for their turn.

Colgong, the second largest town in the Bharatpur district, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Several fatalities are reported.

Five Indians at Trempealeau, Wisconsin, endeavoured to drag a canoe across a raft of logs. The logs parted, and all were drowned.

The insane King Otto of Bavaria has attained his 60th year. His condition is slowly getting worse.

Mr. John Osborne, aged about 30 years, assistant teacher in Wigton parish school, was found dead in his bed-room, with his throat cut.

It is reported that the Mahdi has been assassinated by his lieutenant, who has assumed power.

The Queen has expressed to her daughter, the Empress Victoria, her great gratification at the cordial reception extended to her by the Berliners.

What is to be done with the Novelty? It is stated that the last lessee, Messrs. Warren and Giddens, dropped upwards of £1,000 in a few weeks.

The Rev. Sidney Hibbler, of Sardinia, Mississippi, was surprised when in the house of Edward Caesar by the owner, who returned home unexpectedly. Without a word he shot him dead.

Mr. A. Dalgleish, the well-known Central Asian traveller, has been shot by a Pathan near the Karakoram Pass, while on his way to Yarkand. His body was taken to Leh for burial.

The 30th anniversary meeting of the Zoological Society of London was held on Monday at No. 8, Hanover-Square, Professor Flower in the chair. The business was of a formal character.

Lord Justice Bowes presided at the anniversary dinner of the King's College Hospital, held at the Hotel Métropole, when donations to the amount of about £22,000 were announced.

A small expedition will, it is said, be despatched next autumn to the Chittagong hill tracts to punish the murderers of the late Lieutenant Stewart.

The new water supply for Wakefield, which has been secured at an estimated cost of £250,000, was formally turned on by the mayor, Mr. Alderman Lee, on Tuesday.

Mrs. Samuel Watts, a widow, of Storn, near St. Louis, had long been known as a determined woman, but no one anticipated that her quarrel with her neighbour over a line fence would end in her shooting him dead.

The Bishop of London presided over the annual meeting of the National Temperance League, held in Exeter Hall this week, and the Bishop of Sodor and Man, Mr. Rowntree, M.P., and Mr. Caine, M.P., took part in the proceedings.

Instructions have been received at Sheerness directing the Buzzard to be despatched on an experimental cruise in the English Channel, after which she will proceed to the West Indies Station.

A daring jewel robbery has been committed at a jeweller's shop in Munich, from which precious stones of considerable value were stolen. The thief made an entry into the shop by cutting away a portion of the flooring from a room below.

A revolt has occurred in a prison twelve miles from Alexandria. A number of prisoners escaped, and were followed by the police, with the result that in a desperate fight fifteen prisoners were killed and four policemen.

Here is a choice sample of American pulpit oratory. The Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee, of Atlanta, said in a sermon—so the local paper says—that "the reason the lions didn't eat Daniel when he was cast into their den was that he was two-thirds backbone and the rest pure grit."

At Sheffield Police Court on Thursday, William Thomas Plant, aged 15 years, was charged with the wilful murder of another lad, named Henry Wood, by shooting him on Tuesday, at the works of Messrs. Butler and Co., Sheffield, and was remanded.

Pike county, Virginia, seems rather proud of what is described as a "most unique fire." A house was set on fire by the burning swallows that flew out of a chimney, and the fire was put out with hard cider, several barrels of which happened to be at hand.

Mr. Thomas Dunstall, of Warrior-square, Eastbourne, was killed through the running away of two horses in one of the main thoroughfares of the town. He was dragged a long distance after losing control of the galloping horses, and many persons narrowly escaped injury.

By command of the Queen, the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society will give a special performance of Sullivan's "The Golden Legend" (under the direction of the composer), at the Royal Albert Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Her Majesty has signified her intention to be present at the performance.

The patent medicine men of New York are very indignant; and no wonder. A bill has been introduced into the Assembly of that State making it unlawful for the manufacturers of proprietary medicines to sell them unless they should first reveal to the State Board of Health the formula of the ingredients composing them.

The families of Samuel Watts and James Smothers, near New Franklin, Missouri, quarrelled recently about their stock. The other morning, while Smothers was repairing a fence broken by his neighbour's cattle, the wife of Watts stole up behind him and killed him by discharging the contents of a shot gun into his body.

Twenty-mark pieces to the amount of 20,000,000 of marks are to be coined at the Berlin Royal Mint, bearing the impression of Kaiser Friedrich. The Emperor handed one of the fifty specimens he received to Sir Morell Mackenzie, saying, as he shook his hand warmly, "I hope you will always keep it."

The brother of Mr. Overmier, of Templeton, Iowa, rushed towards him as he saw that he was about to cut his throat. Two friends also ran to the side of the desperate man; but fearing his right hand he, even while the three were clinging to him, cut his throat with such determination that he died shortly after.

The body of Mr. Robert F. Parker, cashier in the Portaferry branch of the Belfast Bank, has been washed ashore near Kilkeel, county Down. He left his lodgings on Sunday morning for his usual walk, but did not return. It is conjectured that he slipped off a rock along the coast and fell into the sea.

A woman, who has been trading for some years as Havers and Co., boot and shoemakers, has been remanded at Bow-street on a charge of forging a bill of exchange for £54. It was stated that she had carried on a series of forgeries for years, and that six forged bills, drawn by her, had been passed to her account at the bank since March.

Mr. Harry Clayton, leader of the Farnley Mission, Queen's-road, Chiswick, has been charged at Westminster Police Court, by Mr. Macrae, with creating a nuisance on the Chelsea Embankment by preaching and playing musical instruments. The defendant said he must preach, and would not promise to desist. The magistrate told him he had no right to obstruct the thoroughfare.

and fined him £1, which, at the intercession of the prosecutor, was reduced to 5s.

The gold exported from Natal during April was worth £42,000.

A nutmeg weighing 15lb. has been found at the De Kaap goldfield.

James Boyle was fined £100 at Stewartstown on Thursday for illicit distilling.

The Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, Dr. H. P. Parker, died on March 25th last.

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have returned from their Australian tour.

It is reported that a band of Montenegrins has invaded a small portion of Servian territory.

Mary Fleming is a Greenock celebrity. She made her 16th appearance in the local police court a few days ago.

The Speaker has approved of the alterations in the public gallery of the House of Commons. They will be carried out during the recess.

The Prince of Naples has been slightly wounded by the bursting of a dynamite shell during some artillery experiments near Rome.

The head of the Armenian monastery at Nakhchivan—the Archimandrite Adam—has been assassinated, apparently to facilitate the preparation of a robbery.

After twenty-three years' service Sir W. Dunbar has resigned the position of Comptroller-general of her Majesty's Exchequer and Auditor-general of Public Accounts.

From Tangier it is announced that the Sultan of Morocco still hesitates to submit to arbitration the matters in dispute with the United States.

"Major" Roberts, of the Salvation Army, was at the Torquay Police Court fined £5 for taking part in a procession, accompanied by instrumental music.

Dr. Hans Meyer, who recently climbed Kilimanjaro, and Dr. Batmann, who accompanied Dr. Lenz up the Congo, are making preparations for a new expedition in East Africa to explore the Kilimanjaro and Meru regions.

M. E. C. Horrell, a student at the Yorkshire College, has been committed to gaol for two months for stealing books from the reference department of the Leeds Free Library, and also from a fellow student.

The Paris Fire Brigade received 938 calls for fire last year, exclusive of 1,912 chimney fires. The damage done by these 938 fires is estimated at £172,000, this being exclusive of the Opéra Comique, the loss sustained by the burning of which has not yet been accurately calculated.

A Grand Council of the Primrose League was held at the Westminster Town Hall on Wednesday. The report stated that the league had recently made great progress in numbers, and would soon be a million strong.

The Russian Government has declined to comply with the request of Sir Robert Morier, British ambassador at St. Petersburg, to reduce the import duty on rice, with a view to the introduction of Burmese rice into Russia.

While two masons were at work at the Shirhowy mines, Tredegar, the roof gave way, and they were crushed to death. Shortly afterwards, at the same colliery, an old man was killed by a runaway train of trucks passing over his body.

The election of a successor to the aldermanic chair vacated by Sir B. S. Phillips, will take place on Monday. Mr. G. Shaw has retired from the contest, leaving Mr. G. F. Phillips alone in the field.

The remains of the late M. Joseph Julius Krane, director of the Queen's continental journeys, were interred on Monday at Brompton Cemetery. Among the mourners were the Prince of Wales, General Sir H. F. Ponsonby (who represented the Queen), and others.

A meeting of the West Southwark Conservative Association has approved of the selection by the executive of Mr. W. F. Drew, of Beulah Hill, Upper Norwood, as Conservative candidate at the next election. Mr. Drew is a son of the late Rev. G. S. Drew, formerly rector of Avington, Winchester.

An inquest was held at Eode on the bodies of Edward and Thomas Ankers, aged 7 and 3 years respectively. The children were playing near the North Staffordshire Canal when the youngest fell into the water. His brother in trying to save him was dragged in, and both were drowned. A verdict of accidentally drowned was returned.

Mr. J. Jones, landlord of a public-house near Regent-street, was summoned to the Marlborough-street Police Court on Tuesday for allowing his premises to be used for the purpose of betting. The magistrate, observing that clerks and others were constantly stealing money to pay bets, fined the defendant £75.

Mr. A. B. Forwood, secretary of the Admiralty, delivered an address in Liverpool this week on naval affairs. He considered that the best policy was to proceed steadily, adding a certain number of vessels to the Navy each year, and that was the policy which her Majesty's Ministers intended to carry out.

The provisions of the Local Government Bill were on Tuesday discussed in detail by the Council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture. Resolutions were adopted in favour of leaving the control of the police in the hands of quarter sessions, of omitting the licensing clauses from the bill, and against any further exemptions from the wheel tax.

In the case of Edwards v. the Vestry of St. Mary, Islington, which was heard before Mr. Justice Grantham and a common jury in the Queen's Bench Division, the plaintiff, a contractor, obtained a verdict for £100 damages against the defendants for personal injuries sustained whilst driving one of the defendant's water-carts.

An inquest has been held at Ramegate concerning the death of Thomas Frederick Pertwee, accountant, residing at Leytonstone, Essex, who was found on Sunday in a senseless condition; he had escaped from a boarding-house and purchased two bottles of brandy, which were almost consumed. He died a few hours after being found.

Mrs. Samuel Montagu, the wife of the member for the Whitechapel Division of the Tower Hamlets, on Monday declared open for the use of the public the slip of garden that circles the moat of the Tower of London. On the conclusion of the ceremonial a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to Mrs. Montagu, and to others who had been instrumental in bringing the scheme to a successful issue.

The families of Samuel Watts and James Smothers, near New Franklin, Missouri, quarrelled recently about their stock. The other morning, while Smothers was repairing a fence broken by his neighbour's cattle, the wife of Watts stole up behind him and killed him by discharging the contents of a shot gun into his body.

Twenty-mark pieces to the amount of 20,000,000 of marks are to be coined at the Berlin Royal Mint, bearing the impression of Kaiser Friedrich. The Emperor handed one of the fifty specimens he received to Sir Morell Mackenzie, saying, as he shook his hand warmly, "I hope you will always keep it."

The brother of Mr. Overmier, of Templeton, Iowa, rushed towards him as he saw that he was about to cut his throat. Two friends also ran to the side of the desperate man; but fearing his right hand he, even while the three were clinging to him, cut his throat with such determination that he died shortly after.

The body of Mr. Robert F. Parker, cashier in the Portaferry branch of the Belfast Bank, has been washed ashore near Kilkeel, county Down. He left his lodgings on Sunday morning for his usual walk, but did not return. It is conjectured that he slipped off a rock along the coast and fell into the sea.

A woman, who has been trading for some years as Havers and Co., boot and shoemakers, has been remanded at Bow-street on a charge of forging a bill of exchange for £54. It was stated that she had carried on a series of forgeries for years, and that six forged bills, drawn by her, had been passed to her account at the bank since March.

Mr. Harry Clayton, leader of the Farnley Mission, Queen's-road, Chiswick, has been charged at Westminster Police Court, by Mr. Macrae, with creating a nuisance on the Chelsea Embankment by preaching and playing musical instruments. The defendant said he must preach, and would not promise to desist. The magistrate told him he had no right to obstruct the thoroughfare.

and said the constable had been guilty of a gross breach of duty.

The Papal decree condemning boycotting and the "plan of campaign" in Ireland is much discussed in Australia.

The Duke of Cambridge presided at the anniversary dinner of the West London Hospital, held at the Hôtel Métropole. Contributions to the foundation-stone of the Church House will probably be laid during the season.

Dr. J. W. Tyler has been granted the dignity of knighthood.

It is understood that the Government do not intend to take the Local Government Bill in Committee until after Whit-sundays.

Sentence of a month's imprisonment, with hard labour, has been passed on Mr. Fitzgibbon for intimidation in county Mayo.

The fifth session of the School of Dermatology was opened at St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin on Tuesday.

Lieutenant-general Sir J. Ross will command the troops in Canada, vice General Lord A. Russell.

The Duke of Connaught's 38th birthday was celebrated with the customary honours at Windsor on Tuesday.

Osman Digna and his followers are again massing near Suakin, and another attack on the garrison is expected.

An Army order has been issued stating that the regulations no longer require reports of the marriages of officers to be forwarded to the War Office.

At the Leeds Assizes, James William Rogers, age 21 years, a postman at Bingley, was found guilty of stealing letters containing money, and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

A terrible panic occurred in a menagerie at Prague on Sunday night. When quiet was restored it was found that six persons had been killed and a large number seriously injured.

The Dominion House of Commons has been debating a motion in favour of establishing mutually favourable trade relations between Great Britain and her colonies.

The statue of Sir Bartle Frere has been placed in position in the gardens of the Victoria Embankment. It stands not far from the statue of General Outram. It is to be unveiled by the Prince of Wales.

A Zanzibar telegram announces the death of Dr. Parker, bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa, on the 26th of March, from sickness contracted in the Uyoro country, to the south-east of the Albert Nyanza.

The death is announced of Mr. Charles Sturge, of Birmingham, who was prominently associated, in conjunction with his brother, Mr. Joseph Sturge, with the Anti-Corn Law and Reform movement.

At an inquest held in connection with the Workington Colliery disaster, it was stated that the Workington Colliery disaster, it was stated that a rumour was current that one of the deceased men must have been alive in the mine eight days after the explosion.

At a banquet given by the leading citizens of Plevna in his honour, Prince Ferdinand said the feelings of affection and loyalty of which he had received proofs gave him strength to defend the interests and lives of his people and secure the triumph of the national cause.

The refusal of a tramway company to reduce its fares has led to a serious riot in Santiago de Chile. The mob made a raid upon the company's property, destroying thirty cars, and doing damage to an estimated amount of more than £100,000.

It was stated at a meeting of the Birmingham gun trade that during the year there was a further falling off in the make of the better class of guns. The deficiency, however, was to some extent compensated for by an increase in African guns and a remarkable increase of 12,000 in revolvers.

Henry Ashley, collier, of Huddersfield, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment at Leeds Assizes on Thursday, for attempting to murder his wife, for whose life he said, when apprehended, he was ready to swing. He was drunk at the time.

At St. Louis, Mo., a boy discovered what he thought was a carrot. He dug it up and replanted it in his own garden. With boyish impatience he got tired of watching it grow, so he dug it up, and, with two companions, made a meal of it. They were all dead within three hours.

The full text of the Papal condemnation of the "plan of campaign" and boycotting has been forwarded to Ireland. In connection therewith it is stated that Dr. Walsh, who is at present in Rome, will be succeeded in the Roman Catholic archbishopric of Dublin by Cardinal Moran, an Australian prelate.

In the Queen's Bench Division, a stevedore's labourer, named Fisher, was awarded £125 damages against the Moss Steamship Company for personal injuries sustained by the plaintiff when discharging a cargo on board one of the defendant's steamers, the injuries having, it is alleged, been caused by bulkheads which were

improperly secured.

The Registrar-general in his quarterly return of births, marriages, and deaths in the United Kingdom 233,305 births and 198,691 deaths were registered in the three months ending 31st March, 1888. The natural increase of population was therefore 35,214. The registered number of persons married in

**DYNAMITERS IN PARLIAMENT.**  
Mr. J. Nolan, M.P., and General Millen.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the method of admission of strangers into the House of Commons met again this week. Lord Ebrington presiding.—Mr. John Nolan, M.P., who had been invited to give further evidence, said it was quite true that two ladies were introduced by him. One of them was named Millen. He thought they were only at the House once. His acquaintance with them was very slight. He was still in doubt as to the exact relationship between General Millen and the ladies. One of them was Miss Millen, and so far as his memory served, she said, "This is my sister." No visitor who came to him from America ever brought a letter of introduction. He never told his knowledge had a question put to him by a policeman as to the two ladies. A police inspector did speak to him in the lobby, and asked him about one or two Irish-Americans who had visited him in the House of Commons some time previously. He could not remember the names of the men about whom he asked. At the time witness did not know that the man was an inspector, as he was in plain clothes. He should think that General Millen's name had been mentioned. He would have remembered it, but could not do so. The impression left on his mind was that there was a suspicion that one of these men who had visited him was a swindler, because the inspector said something about being careful not to endorse a cheque for them. As there was no likelihood of his doing that, he gave the matter no further thought. When General Millen called on him they talked about the political situation in Ireland. He had no previous knowledge of him.—At this point the committee room was cleared.—After the committee had deliberated in private, strangers were again admitted, and the chairman went through the evidence given by Mr. Nolan on the last day of the meeting. The witness said that in the summer he had as many six or eight visitors in one evening and he could not pretend to remember them all. The conversation with the inspector did not convey to him that his visitors were suspected of being connected with politics or dynamite. Mr. Munro, assistant-commissioner of police, recalled, his information was that General Millen, about the beginning of December, 1882, was sending his daughters up to town, first one and then the other afterwards. He gave instructions to the family where the young ladies were going, with the exception of their own circle no one was to escort them about town except Mr. Nolan. His information was to the effect that Mr. Nolan was introduced to Miss Kitty Millen by General Millen himself, and that he called at the house where the young lady was staying on the 29th January, 1882, and 23rd February. On the 23rd February Mr. Nolan had an interview with Miss Kitty Millen for two hours. On the 3rd February and 24th February Miss Millen went to the House of Commons with Mr. Nolan. On the 10th of June, Miss Florence Millen arrived, and both went to the House of Commons the same day. He entirely agreed with Mr. Nolan that no mention was made either of Miss Millen's or General Millen's name at the interview which a police officer had with him.—Mr. Munro was handing in copies of statements made by Mr. Nolan to the Solicitor of the Treasury, and evidence given at the trial, when Mr. Biggar, on behalf of Mr. Nolan, objected. The committee, however, overruled the objection.—Mr. Munro, in reply to further questions, said that some circumstances respecting Melville and Millen were so connected with criminal proceedings, which was his duty to take, that he preferred to defer giving his authority until the proper time arrived.—Mr. Nolan said that as the witness was not prepared to substantiate a number of statements he had made—he would not ask any more questions.

**Recommendations of the Committee.**

The committee subsequently considered their report. Their principal recommendations are that the existing partition between the Speaker's and Strangers' Galleries should be removed so as to admit of an additional row of seats, that access to the gallery should be from the central hall, and the admission of strangers to the terrace and the members' smoking-room should in future be prohibited. With regard to the issue of tickets for the Strangers' Gallery, it is proposed that a member on applying for an order should state his name and address of the person for whom it is required, and should then be supplied with a ticket bearing a number and date. The person presenting this would be required to satisfy the officials as to his identity, and the police would be empowered to stop all suspicious characters. In the draft report it was suggested that each member should be entitled to one order per day for the gallery, but on a division the committee decided in favour of two orders per day.

**A Startling Discovery.**

Some startling discoveries have been accidentally made in connection with the Fenian or dynamite conspiracy. There has recently been found in a hansom cab a bundle of documents, a pocket book, and a cigar case. These were all taken to Scotland Yard, where the papers were examined with the idea of discovering the owner. As they were found to be of an extraordinary and mysterious nature, the authorities of the House of Commons were communicated with, and the cabman was questioned, and there could be little or no doubt as to the member to whom the property belonged. The cab had been hired in Palace Yard by a gentleman who had emerged from the members' entrance. The papers, however, have not been claimed.—The above statement has since been "officially" contradicted, but it is true, nevertheless, that a short time since an important discovery of the character indicated above was made.]

**Extraordinary Precautions.**

That the police have received some additional information with respect to the further development of the dynamite conspiracy is beyond doubt. The discovery of an important bundle of documents in a hansom cab took place some weeks ago, and since then a constant stream of correspondence has passed between the Scotland Yard authorities and those in America, Dublin, and other places. Extraordinary precautions are being taken at the House of Commons, and two or three leading Ministers, notably Mr. Balfour, are being guarded with special care. It is believed that Mr. Munro, of the Criminal Investigation Department, has information in his possession which, if revealed, would create an immense sensation throughout the country. All American boats are being subjected to the closest scrutiny, and an extra special guard has, it is said, recently been placed around the Prince of Wales. Several suspected persons in London are being watched day and night.

**CHASING A SLAVER—OVER 100 LIVES LOST.**

Letters have been received from the East Coast of Africa containing particulars of an exciting chase and sharp engagement with an armed slave ship by officers and men of her Majesty's ship *Garnet*. Chase was given in the cutter *Olga*, which is attached to the *Garnet*, and armed with a Gardner gun. On the *Olga* being overhauled the crew jumped into the sea, but they were nearly all caught and made prisoners. On board the *Olga* were nearly forty slaves, several of whom had received rifle wounds during the chase, and the whole of them when rescued cried piteously for water. They were all taken on board the *Garnet* on the same evening. While the *Garnet* was chasing another slave ship, a crew of twenty armed Arabs, over a hundred were drowned. The rest were rescued by the *Garnet's* boats.

Every shareholder present at the annual meeting of the Suez Canal Company on the 15th inst. received a silver medal worth 10/-.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

[Please, every care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of copies, the editor cannot accept any responsibility for accidental errors. Questions requiring to be answered the same week must reach the office by Wednesday morning of the latest. Those subsequently received will be answered in the following week. Witness—The amount of our MS. is due to us now or before by a stamped and addressed envelope, otherwise it will be destroyed. Whatever payment is required for contributions they must be so marked, the amount being either specified or left to the editor to fix.]

**COONET.**—I. They have the same meaning. 2. No. 2. Castro. Your letter arrived too late for a reply last week. See notes above.

**GENERAL MILLEN.**—Under the given circumstances being the witness of the contract, no court would set it aside.

**HARBOUR.**—You had better obtain counsel's opinion, the point being somewhat novel. But we fail to understand why you wish to buy the party wall. By doing so you will accept the responsibility of keeping it in repair.

**JESUS.**—The only way to obtain release of your grievous wrong is to apply for a writ of habeas corpus on the ground of detention. But this could not be done without employing a solicitor.

**L. GIBSON.**—Forty miles an hour, or thereabouts.

**LOW RATE OF SPEED.**—The tenant cannot terminate the agreement at will, but he might institute a suit for damages, bringing his doctor's bills in proof of the claim.

**E. L. JONES.**—If you will refer to this column in our issue of the 15th April, you will find, under the address, "Wessex,"—“Declined with thanks; the MS. awaits a call.” That refers to us. It is against our rule to return projected contributions unless accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

**BOOTMAKER.**—If you are prepared to deny on oath that you ever had the boots, and the plaintiff has no other evidence but that of his books, the collateral circumstances would gain your case.

**NAMED.**—It is as intricate and difficult a case as was ever tried. You are clearly entitled to the interest up to the death of the deceased, but beyond that we can offer no opinion. You had better place the matter before counsel.

**HOW.**—The Emperor Frederick was born on 18th October, 1821, and married our Princess Royal on 25th January, 1858.

**E. F. STURGEON.**—Offer the price first to one trader, then to another, until you meet with a customer. The Lord Chamberlain need not be consulted previously. 2. Search the files at the office.

**COLLECTOR.**—A musicologist would be the best quoter to apply to.

**THOMAS THOMPSON.**—You are entitled to half the personal property, the other moiety going to the widow. Any real estate comes to you in its entirety.

**W. HOOTON.**—Really, you must endeavour to bring your own mind bear on the question as to whether the two teeth should be extracted. If they give you no pain, and fulfil the general purposes of human teeth, you might "go farther and farther."

**A READER FROM THE FIRST NUMBER.**—If she left a will, the money would be subject to its conditions. If she died intestate, you would have to administer to the estate. The deposit is her property, not yours.

**E. W. R.**—1. Yes. 2. At almost any bookseller's shop by ordering a copy.

**S. N. G.**—How did you come into possession of the perforated stamp? We cannot put you in the way to dispose of your suspicious goods.

**A. OLDFIELD.**—Declined with thanks. Send a stamped addressed envelope if you want the MS. returned.

**H. F.**—You would stand in the eye of the law as a bigamist did the missing wife turn up after you had married again.

**POOR EMILY.**—The landlord can claim the back rent at any time, and take the usual proceedings in the event of its not being paid.

**EDWARD.**—The will must be proved and the probate paid within a reasonable time. Until this is done the estate cannot be administered.

**LANCASTER.**—The publican has the right, and he can call upon those present to assist him; but they are not bound to comply.

**ANTHONY.**—You appear to have a strong case against the landlord for damages and interference with your peaceful occupation of the premises.

**SHARPE.**—We decline to answer any of your long string of questions. They are not bona fide. We have repeatedly received them from other quarters, and imagine they are in connection with some miserable guessing competition.

**INQUIRIES.**—It would occupy too much space to set forth all the dates. The series was continuous.

**GEORGE.**—The husband remains in possession of all his marital rights and privileges until a legal separation is obtained by the wife. The wife's belongings are protected by the English Women's Property Act.

**EDWARD DICKINSON.**—About four or five years if our recollection serves. 2. It is not true. 3. Do you mean the inside or the outside?

**A LOVER OR DOSE.**—The only preventive, so far as we know, is to scatter pepper about the place. But the process would have to be very frequently repeated in windy weather.

**CONSTANT READER.**—Yes; in that name or in any other by which he is commonly known.

**F. J. D.**—Not at all.

**G. S.**—Send to the collector, who will furnish you with form to be filled in. We do not agree with the rest of your letter, which seems to be based on an imperfect knowledge of facts.

**F. FARNER.**—A diligent study of grammar would enable you to get over the first difficulty: "It is only 1" is not a sentence. As regards the misuse of aspirates, it is a very difficult habit to cure. Patience and perseverance will, however, get rid of it in the long run.

**JOHN JONES.**—The Municipal Corporations Act lays down the general rules, but the matter to which you refer is governed by the bye-laws framed by each municipality under that Act.

**EDWARD DICKINSON.**—About four or five years if our recollection serves. 2. It is not true. 3. Do you mean the inside or the outside?

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**W. H. BLAKE.**—Once for all we must state that there is no public record kept of the physical dimensions of eminent personages. For the future, we shall not notice questions of that sort, which can only emanate from popular curiosity.

**ST. JOHN'S WOOD.**—So far as we know, there is no such home in existence. The only book dealing with such institutions in a comprehensive manner is the "Directory of Charities" for 1877, with precisely the same security?

**E. W. YATES.**—If the tenants under the new conditions had refused or failed to pay their rents, the loss must have been borne by the community at large.

**JAMES.**—It depends largely upon the surroundings of the case. We think you might safely sell the goods, but it would be well to consult a solicitor.

**C. G.**—The magistrate could grant the order for any sum up to £5 a week. It is impossible for us to say what he would do.

**EDWARD.**—Consult our counsel's opinion. It is far too intricate a matter to deal with in this column, which is only intended for answers to simple questions.

**A POOR SCHAMAN.**—You are unaware, no doubt, that interminable law suits have originated in disputed "ancient rights." Unless, therefore, you are prepared to spend a considerable sum, you had better think twice, and thrice before going to law. There is no other way of redress open to you.

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**E. W. YATES.**—If the tenants under the new conditions had refused or failed to pay their rents, the loss must have been borne by the community at large.

**JAMES.**—It depends





# THIS IS FIVE YEARS AGO, AND THE TROUBLE HAS NEVER RETURNED.

MRS. SARAH GARTSIDE resides at No. 7, Providence-street, Waterhead, Oldham. Her husband, James Gartside, is employed as "piece on upper mules" in the Bangor Mill, Oldham. Mrs. Gartside is a venerable and intelligent woman, now about 62 years of age. Her home is a model of neatness, and her visitor, whose call was wholly unexpected, found her tidily dressed, as though she took an honest pride in her house and in herself. When asked to state the principal events in her remarkable experience, she responded very willingly, and what she said is here given practically in her own words:—"I was always a healthy woman up to the year 1862, but from that time on for twenty years I hardly saw a well day. I do not mean, sir, that I was laid up all that while, yet I was always ailing. My skin was mostly dry and hot, there was a bad taste in my mouth, and there would come a kind of wind or gas up from my stomach into my throat which the doctors said was a sign of indigestion and dyspepsia. There was a scum on my teeth, my tongue would look coated or furred, too, and I noticed that more in the morning than at any other time of day. I had sick headaches a good deal, when it seemed I must go crazy with the pain and the dreadful feeling at the stomach. It would sometimes make me so blind I could hardly see aught before my eyes. My skin was very yellow, which I was told came from the liver not acting, so that the bile was spread through the body and poisoned the blood. But what was worst of all was the loss of appetite. Indeed, sir, that does not express it—I couldn't abide the sight of food.

"I have gone a day and a night at a time without a morsel to eat, I was so afraid of it. It seemed as though if I should eat anything it would kill me on the spot.

"The end of this was, sir, that I would be prostrated with weakness, and stay so for days together."

"Twenty years is a long time to suffer in that way, Mrs. Gartside," remarked her visitor; "couldn't the doctors do anything for you?"

"I have been treated by five of the best doctors in Oldham, but their skill failed to cure me. I have no fault to find with them, for they did all they could for me, but they only relieved me for a little while; then the horrible trouble would be as strong as ever. Many's the time I felt it would be better to be dead than to lead such a life. But God's will be done. Why, sir, I have taken a burn canful of physic without any more benefit than so much sugar and water. And here comes in the saddest part of my story, sir, for we are

poor, like thousands and thousands of families in these great factory towns, and couldn't afford to let our hard-earned money go for nothing. And yet, and yet," here the poor woman struggled with her emotion, "when I think how we had worn out all our savings on the doctors and their medicines, and I kept on sinking all the time, and we poorer and poorer, why, I just can't bear the thought of it."

Here she broke down, and cried bitterly at the mere recollection of what she had gone through.

Her visitor wiped the moisture from his own eyes, and comforted her by saying, "Don't mind it. That is all gone by, and your health is now restored. Tell me how you got well, and forget the gloomy past."

Cheering up at these words, she added, "That I will gladly, sir, for it is a short, plain story to tell. It was at Easter, in the year 1882, I was so bad that, unless I was to get better, I did not care if I didn't live to hear the bells ring at Christmas, for what is the use of living if one is to be always ill and unhappy? It was then, sir, that Mr. Booth, of Waterhead, or Mrs. Cox, of the same place (I won't be sure which now, sir), recommended me to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. I was afraid to spend the money for fear I should be deceived again, but I bought a bottle for all that, and, you may not believe me, but I felt better after the first five or six doses. My food stopped on my stomach, there was no burning inside, my head got clear, and all those bad signs I spoke of began to abate. I didn't get well all at once, but after I had taken five bottles of the Syrup I felt as if I was made over again, and the past twenty years of pain and illness was only a bad dream. That is five years ago now, sir, and the terrible old trouble has never come back."

Both Mrs. Gartside and her husband express their thanks to God for her recovery, and give all praise to Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup as the only medicine that did her the slightest good.

**NOTE.**—The "burn canful" to which Mrs. G. refers is a large can with handles, in which water is carried from the wells, and is a familiar expression in the Oldham district to denote a large quantity.

Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup is for sale by all chemists and medicine vendors, and by the proprietors, A. J. WHITE, Limited, 35, Farringdon-road, London, E.C. Price 2s. 6d. per bottle.

## LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

The only sort ever guaranteed Genuine by Justus von Liebig. The Finest Meat-flavouring Stock. Use it for Soups, Made Dishes, Fish, Game, and other Sauces. Highly recommended as "Night Cap" instead of alcoholic drinks.

Ask for the COMPANY'S Extract, and see that it bears JUSTUS VON LIEBIG'S SIGNATURE IN BLUE INK across the Label.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

## NEAVE'S FOOD

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

FOR INFANTS,  
INVALIDS, AND  
THE AGED.

WESTMINSTER FIRE OFFICE, 51, KING-GEORGE, COVENT-GARDEN. Founded in 1777. Losses promptly paid. Insurance arranged by Telephone. No. 3,628. CHARLES HOUSE BROWNE, Secretary.

A CCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED, 16, ST. SWITHIN'S-LANE, LONDON, E.C. General Accidents. Death by Accident. C. HARDING, Manager.

THE SUN BUILDING SOCIETY, 12, HOLBORN, E.C. have several ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD and LEASE HOLD HOUSES for DISPOSAL on the Hire System or otherwise. Advances made on Freehold or Leasehold Property without previous membership. J. S. UPJOHN, Secretary.

PLANET BUILDING SOCIETY, 7, Finsbury-square, London, E.C.—Best Society in London. Minimum Term 10 years. £10 advanced—14 years, 1½ d.; one month, £1 d. 2d. without additional premium. Redemption on one month's notice.

Preliminary survey at slight cost. OSWALD R. GREEN, Secretary.

LOANS, £2 to £50 on Provisionary Note, Life Policies, and other securities.—R. PARK, 63, New Kent-road. Form sent on receipt of stamped directed envelope.

NEW TEMPERANCE LOAN OFFICE, 79, St. John's-road, N. (opposite Ivy House).—This Old-established Office continues to Advance Money from £1 to £50 on its own security; up to £1 one security, if satisfactory.

CASH LENT to Lodging-house Keepers, Fly Proprietors, and other responsible persons without sureties. Repayments arranged to suit borrowers convenience. Apply to Mr. H. DUNBAR, 16, Castle-street East, Oxford-street, W.

MONEY-VICTORIA ADVANCE OFFICE, 87, HACKNEY-ROAD (near Goldsmiths'-row).

New lending daily, from £1 to Borrower's own security, up to £100 security. Cash advanced up to £500 on approved security.

MONEY LENT without BILL of SALE upon Note of Hand alone at 5 per cent. interest, to male or female, without sureties, for any term not exceeding ten years.—Apply for prospectus to G. H. SHOVE, Esq., 21, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

MONEY.—If you want a LOAN promptly and without publicity upon personal security, to assist you in business, to pay rent, debts, or for any purpose, apply to Mr. WOOD, 24, Whitechapel. No bona fide application refused. No sureties required.

MONEY promptly ADVANCED at moderate interest on Prospects Security, and other Notes, and other Securities. Repayable by instalments or otherwise.—D. BROWN, 24, Commercial-street, E.C. Established 1854. G. J. SHIPWAY, Secretary.

### MONEY WITH OR WITHOUT SURETIES.

£20 AND UPWARDS advanced promptly to Householders and Lodgers at 12, Grove-road, 1a, Johnson-street, Notting Hill-gate ; 28, Wyndham-street, Belgrave-road, London, S.W. Queen's Office, 78, Blackfriars-road, S.E. Established Fifteen Years. Strictly private.

### IMPORTANT TO BORROWERS.

MR. G. H. C. GENTLEMAN, wishing to invest spare capital, will make advances from £10 to £500 to responsible applicants on their note of hand alone, at 5 per cent. without bill of sale, bank, or loan office routine. No refuse application refused, and all communications strictly private.

Call between 10 and 8, or forward two stamps for form to Mr. P. H. DUNBAR, Kent Villa, 8, St. Mary's-road, Harlesden, N.W.

### LOANS WITHOUT SECURITY.

£20 granted immediately to Householders or Lodgers, Male and Female, on Note of Hand. Moderate interest. Easy repayments. No deposit. No publicity.

Call between 10 and 8, or forward two stamps for form to Mr. B. BROWN, 116, Newington Causeway, S.E. (near Elephant and Castle).

77, Caledonian-road, King's Cross.

4, Paddington-road, High-street, Kingsland.

15, Chapel-street, Edgware-road.

36, New-cross-road, New Cross.

Private offices. No inquiries in the neighbourhood or business.—Mr. Brown has lent over £500 loans without sureties.

### MONEY.

APPLICANTS IN TOWN OR COUNTRY, not to be alighted by the advertisements of so-called banks or private lenders, offering to make advances on ridiculous terms. The majority of them emanate from agents who propose a 10 per cent. fee, commission, and deposit. By the Act of Law, advances, if any, are exacted, and the cash Advanced Direct, at a Fair Rate of Interest, according to risk, without the exposure often attending a loan.

ADVANCES ARE MADE from £20 to £500 upon Every Class of Security. Loans are often off-set against the sum the money is advanced. Write or call, the latter preferred. Bills Discounted.

Mr. G. COOKE, Manager, 189, Wardour-street, Oxford-street, W.

### MONEY LENT AT A FEW HOURS.

NOTICE ON NOTE OF HAND, £100.

£100 of £10 to £500 at 5 per cent., to male or female in town or country, database no object, as repayments can be made by P.O. or cheque.

Advances also made upon furniture, trade and farm stock, &c., without recompense, and to assist persons in business; also upon life policies, &c., from one to ten years. NO SURETIES REQUIRED.

Mr. J. T. NICHOLLS (late Mr. A. H. DAVIS), SAVOY, 108, Strand, London, W.C.

(Private entries, 118 and 119, Strand, London, W.C.)

N.B.—NOT FOR AGENTS or COMPAGNIES with Loan Offices, each Advance being carried out QUITE PRIVATELY AND IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

### MUTUAL LOAN FUND ASSOCIATION (Limited).

Established 1850. 5, Lancaster-place, Waterloo Bridge, S.W. 22, Ship-st., Brighton ; and 100, Queen-street, Hastings, advanced money upon personal security, bills of sale, deeds, &c., repayable by instalments. Bills promptly discounted. Forms free. C. E. WRIGHT, Secretary.

### MONEY—MONEY—MONEY.

£10 to £500 advanced by a private gentleman to responsible persons at a few days' notice, on note of hand alone, at reasonable interest; easy repayments; capital can remain if required; no publicity; distance no object; strictest privacy. To start in business, or to help on existing business, or to buy out another's business, or to put out an execution. No genuine application ever refused.—Buy personally, or write to actual lender, A. FISHER, 16, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

### MONEY LENT PRIVATELY.

MR. G. H. C. GENTLEMAN is desirous of making advances from £10 to £1,000 (to male or female, in town or country) on approved promissory notes on the following terms without deductions:

£10—Twelve monthly repayments of £1 10s. 0d.

£20—Twelve monthly repayments of £2 10s. 0d.

£30—Twelve monthly repayments of £3 10s. 0d.

£40—Twelve monthly repayments of £4 10s. 0d.

£50—Twelve monthly repayments of £5 10s. 0d.

Large amounts same in proportion. Quarterly or half-yearly repayments accepted, extending over a longer period.

Advances made at one day's notice upon furniture, farming stock, deeds, and life policies (for any term not exceeding ten years).—Apply to Mr. HENRY MILLER, No. 17, Wellington-square, King's-road, London, S.W.

### LOANS WITH OR WITHOUT SURETIES.

On fair and equitable terms—a great boon to small business men.—G. COOPER.

REPUTABLE persons, whether weekly or quarterly tenants, lodgers, single persons (male or female) accommodated with LOANS from £2 to £50, according to the position of the applicant (no securities required), with or without security, and at a low rate of interest.

FOR DETAILS SEE CLARKE'S NOTICE, 18, EDWARD-STREET, LONDON, S.W.

WILLIAM COOPER, 18, EDWARD-STREET, LONDON, S.W.

INTEREST 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

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